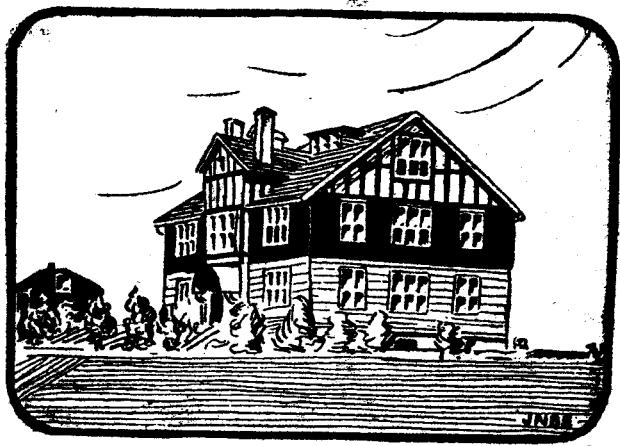


O. S. A MAGAZINE



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O.S.A. MAGAZINE

1925-26



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of the O.S.A. Magazine

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Editor

Assistant Editors:

1st Year

2nd Year

3rd Year

Business Manager

Assistant

Social Editor

Assistants

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Jokes Editor

Assistant

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FOREWORD

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

(Minister of Agriculture)

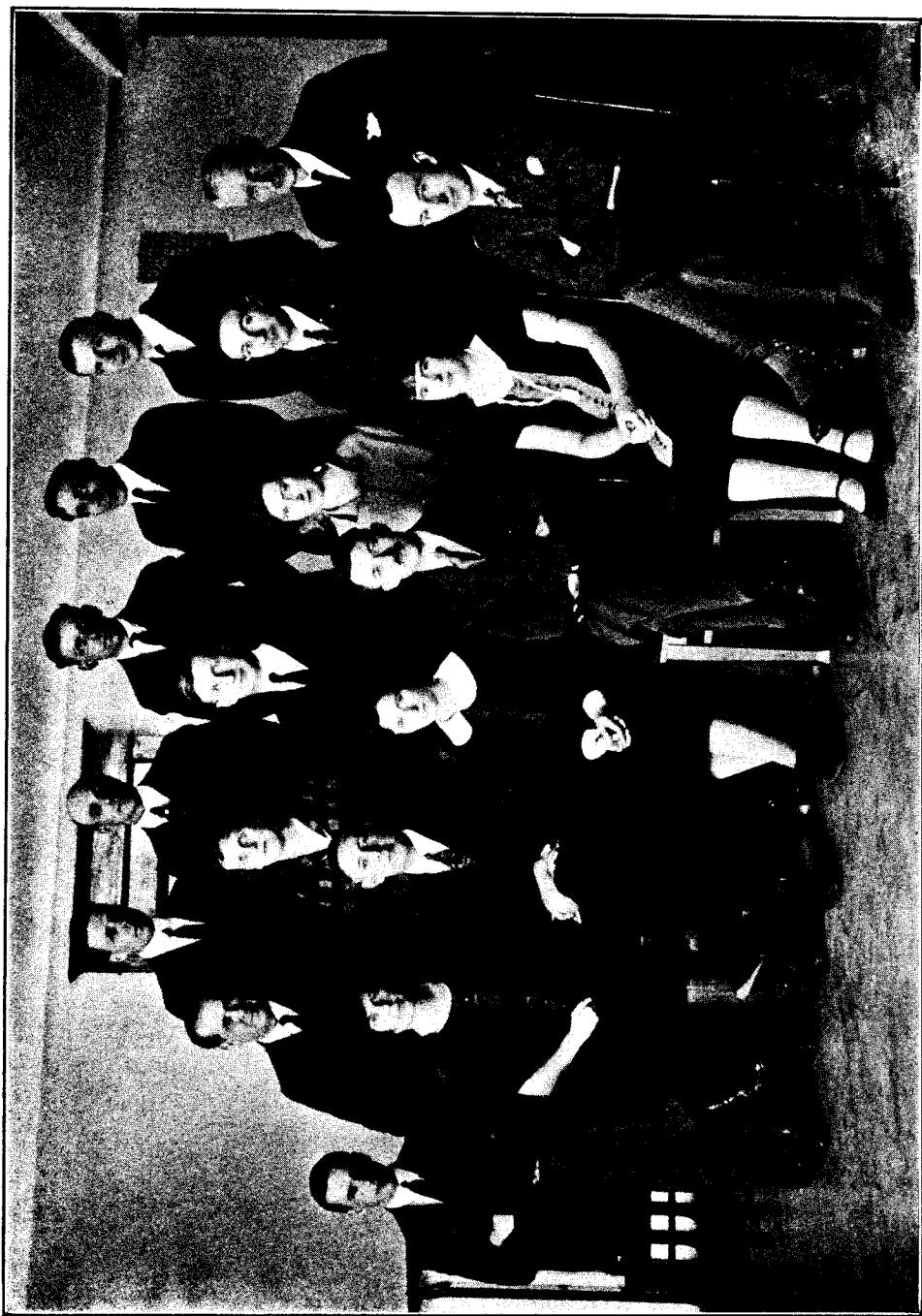
Edmonton, Alberta



It is a pleasure again to extend greetings to the students in attendance at the Olds School of Agriculture through the medium of their magazine.

It is gratifying to note that the school has again set a good record for attendance in the present term, and that through its varied activities, the school continues to extend its good influence for better farming methods throughout the district it serves. The idea of service to the community which the school is now giving, is one which may very well be carried back to the farms by the young people when they have finished their courses. The province is providing them now with practical education in farming and in home making, under conditions that make it possible for many young boys and girls to get training which otherwise would not be available to them. In return, the province looks to them to make the best use of this training when they take up their duties once more in the rural districts, not only to the end of their own material prosperity, but to the end that they may serve to the very fullest degree the community in which they live and that they may contribute to the general improvement of the industry of agriculture. In so doing, they will have realized the advantages presented to them in the courses they are now taking, of absorbing the ideals of a true Canadian citizenship.

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THE STAFF

Seated (left to right) C. E. Yaunch, B.S.A. (Science); M. S. Edwards, B.S.A. (Sewing); G. R. Holton, B.Sc. (Mechanics); B. J. Edgar, B.H.Ec. (Cooking); R. E. Stewart, M.A. (English); D. L. Clark (Stenographer); L. H. H. Foster, B.S.A. (Dairying);
Second row—F. H. Budgen (Blacksmithing); M. M. Wright (Stenographer); F. S. Grisdale, (Principal and Agronomy); M. Kocher, R.N. (Nursing); E. L. Churchill, B.A., M.A. (Mathematic); Dr. C. H. H. Sweetapple (Vet. Science).
Third row—C. A. Weir, B.S.A. (Animal Husbandry); E. C. Hallman (Special Instructor); L. P. Erickson (Farm Foreman); A. T. Kemp, B.S.A. (Horticulture and Biology); E. E. Eisenhauer, B.S.A. (Irrigation).

EDITORIAL

It is impossible to keep any high principled enterprise from expanding. This is clearly shown by the strides in progress made by the Olds School of Agriculture. The school has held out a hand of helpfulness to every corner of our sunny land and the result has been a gradual advancement and improvement in all agricultural conditions; coupled with the improvement in agricultural affairs is the founding of a higher standard of citizenship.

The success of any institution is merely a series of steps, each being an advance over the previous one. So that the advancement to be made by the O.S.A. is largely a matter of time. While we may not be wholly successful in all our ventures, yet one can readily realize that considerable improvement has resulted. Co-operation of all those connected with the O. S. A. has been the principal factor in the advancement and success which the institution has achieved. With this in mind we find on comparing past and present conditions we are living up to our motto, "Bigger and Better Than Ever."

The attendance this year is decidedly larger than in past years. The second year class totals sixty-nine, and this breaks all previous records for the graduating class. There are even more in the first year class than in the sophomores. The presence of the Special Class of British boys also adds

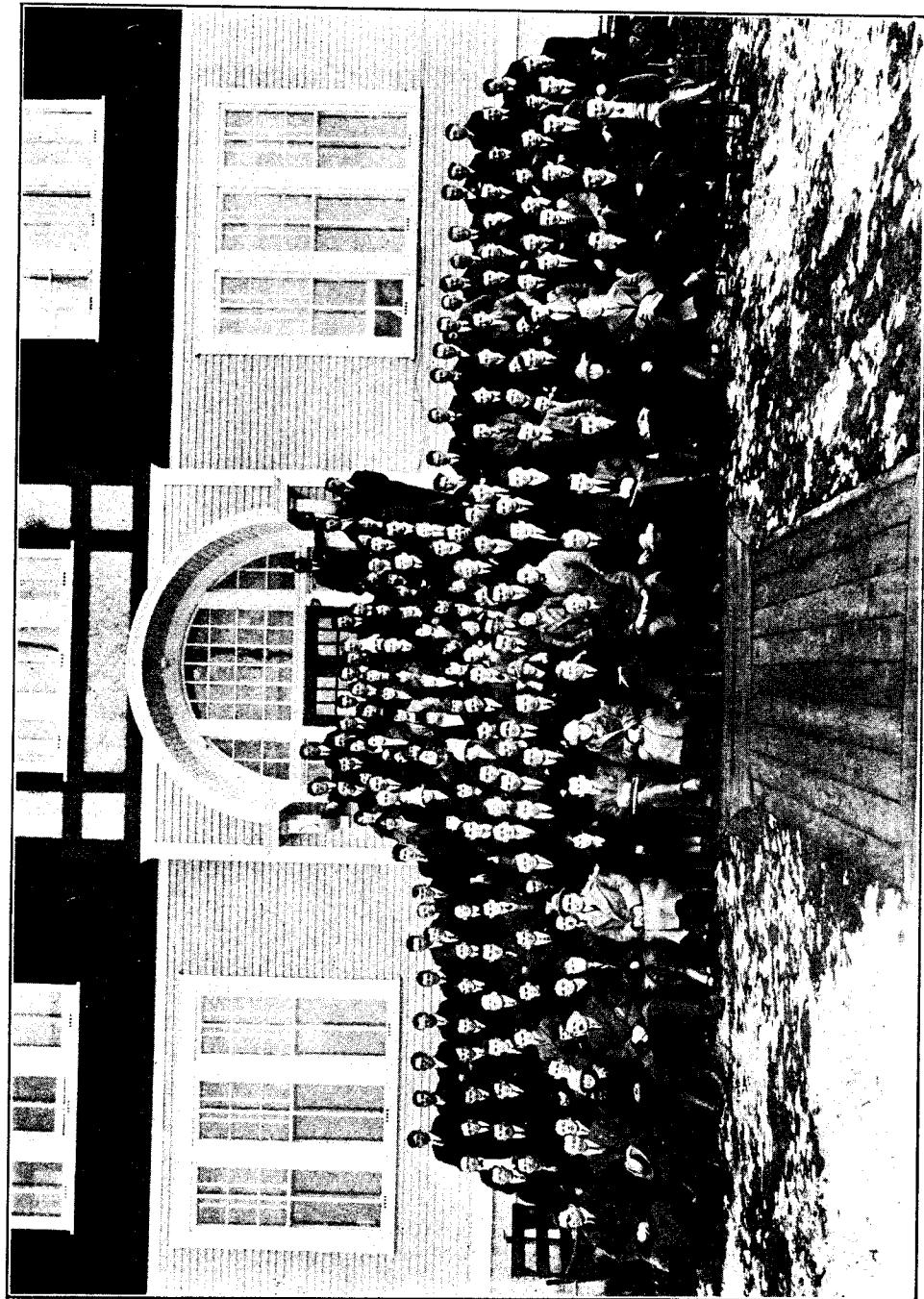
considerably to our attendance. This all goes to show the increased interest which has arisen as to the real value of the training the school offers. Many of those who attended the O.S.A. in the past have either made or are making a place in life for themselves. Some are even instructing in their own Alma Mater.

We are proud to announce the beginning of the O.S.A. Extension Library which is under very able supervision. Over 1,400 volumes of the best reading material available is now in circulation, and will prove of benefit to all citizens of the province. This is not only a great asset to the country, but gives everyone an idea of the value and significance of the work being carried on at the O.S.A.

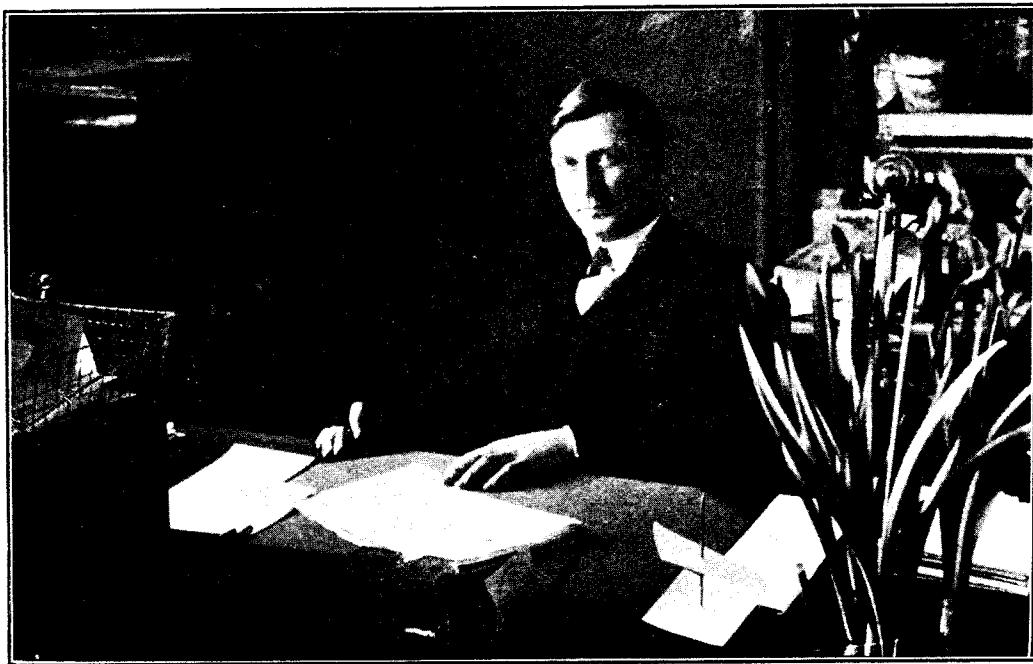
In conclusion I would like to extend the appreciation of the Magazine staff to all those who so generously co-operated by the connected with the O. S. A. has been the and instructive articles contained herein.

We hope that in the pages of this magazine will be found information and inspirational material that may equip and inspire our readers so that they may, with somewhat greater confidence and effort, be more successful in accomplishing the tasks they have at hand and in this manner render greater service to mankind.

—F.B.



THE STAFF AND STUDENT BODY



THE PRINCIPAL IN HIS OFFICE

THE OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

(By E. S. GRISDALE, B.S.A., Principal)

I have much pleasure in writing for the 1926 O.S.A. Magazine. It is one of a number of very valuable assets that we have as a part of our institution, and I am especially pleased that the editorial staff has allotted space in this issue for some observations on the work of the O.S.A. We place a high valuation on the magazine because it provides a history of each year's work in a medium that not only records the life and activities of the students, the staff, and the work at the O.S.A., but also supplies a fund of information and entertainment for all who read it. Moreover, it gives each year, to quite a number of students, a very valuable training in executive and editorial

lines. Because of these many valuable qualities we place the O.S.A. Magazine high in our records as a means of promoting the work we have at hand.

On October 1st, 1913, the writer joined the O.S.A. staff. Mr. Holeton came on the scene a few days later. Other men and women who were connected with the staff at the O.S.A. at that time have long since journeyed to new hunting grounds. Many other staff members have come and gone since then. At the present time the staff at the O.S.A. in addition to Mr. Holeton and myself, consists of quite a number of other more or less seasoned instructors who have been on the staff at Olds for a period of

from two to six years, who are now looked upon as being a very important part of the institution. I feel obliged to say that the men and women who hold positions on the teaching staff at the school play a very important part in the success of the work, and we do not hesitate to place the credit for a great deal of the success that we have achieved in the last few years to the high quality of work that the staff members have done in co-operation with the students, ex-students and friends of the O.S.A. In large measure, too, we owe a great deal to the spirit of loyalty and whole-hearted support which we have continuously received from the vast majority of men and women who have taken the courses at Olds. I do not know why it is that the O.S.A. has and is receiving so much support from the people who have attended its classes. True it is, however, that no institution with which I am familiar, ever received more generous assistance from its graduates than has this one. My one wish is that the school may prove to be worthy of the effort that these public spirited citizens contribute.

That the Olds School of Agriculture is making progress may be well shown by the figures in the following table giving the yearly and total attendance at the Olds School of Agriculture since its inception:

Year	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Spec. Tot.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1913-14	65	39					104	
1914-15	69	19	23	8			119	
1915-16	83	50	21	7			161	
1916-17	56	53	19	7			135	
1917-18	81	29	18	17			145	
1918-19 (Influenza)								
1919-20	85	38	28	8			159	
1920-21	69	35	42	17			163	
1921-22	49	18	31	16			114	
1922-23	55	34	46	14			149	
1923-24	37	29	43	23			132	
1924-25	83	30	27	20	22	9	191	
1925-26	60	29	56	13	13	2	21	194
	1195		504		46		21	1766

The above records of attendance would indicate that there is a gradual development in the work at the O.S.A. A development that seems to be very sound in every

respect and one, it would seem, that should in the very near future be a means of drawing the attention of the Government authorities to the need at the Olds School of Agriculture for some additional accommodation, both in the form of classrooms and dormitories.

The primary object of the O.S.A. insofar as the instructors are concerned, is to give instruction during the five or seven winter months to the people who are enrolled as students. This, however, while demanding the first consideration of the staff, is only one of a number of important lines of work that the staff at the O.S.A. are called upon to do. From two to six of the instructors during the spring, summer and fall months, spend their entire time in Extension work, promoting school fairs, demonstration team work and boys' and girls' club work. A tremendous amount of very valuable work is being done every year in these various lines by members of the staff of the Olds School of Agriculture. The public is deriving a great deal of good from the work and the school is being benefited by the work its staff members are doing in this connection. This benefit comes through the larger enrollment that we receive as a result of the goodly numbers of the young men and women from these boys' and girls' clubs, entering for the courses at the O.S.A.

Another line of work which requires considerable attention is that of extension and institute lectures. Large numbers of these appointments are filled each year and numbers of other meetings of a similar nature could be attended if more time was available.

We have in addition to these activities a number of forms of extension work. Two of the most active organizations, closely allied with the school, through the medium of Mr. Kemp, are the Olds School of Agriculture Alumni Association and the Olds School of Agriculture Experimental Union. These organizations are pretty well under

the management of ex-students, who are living on their farms in various places of Alberta. In other parts of this issue of the magazine will be found brief articles on the two organizations, prepared by the respective Presidents. These speak for themselves and we need say very little further in regard to the matter, except to mention that the men who are responsible for the success that these organizations have attained are giving freely of their time and often of their finances, and they are entitled to a great deal more credit than what even the average student may be willing to give them. These organizations have become such a vital part of our school organization that it would be difficult for me to imagine that the school could succeed the way it does if it were not for the assistance that it receives through their work.

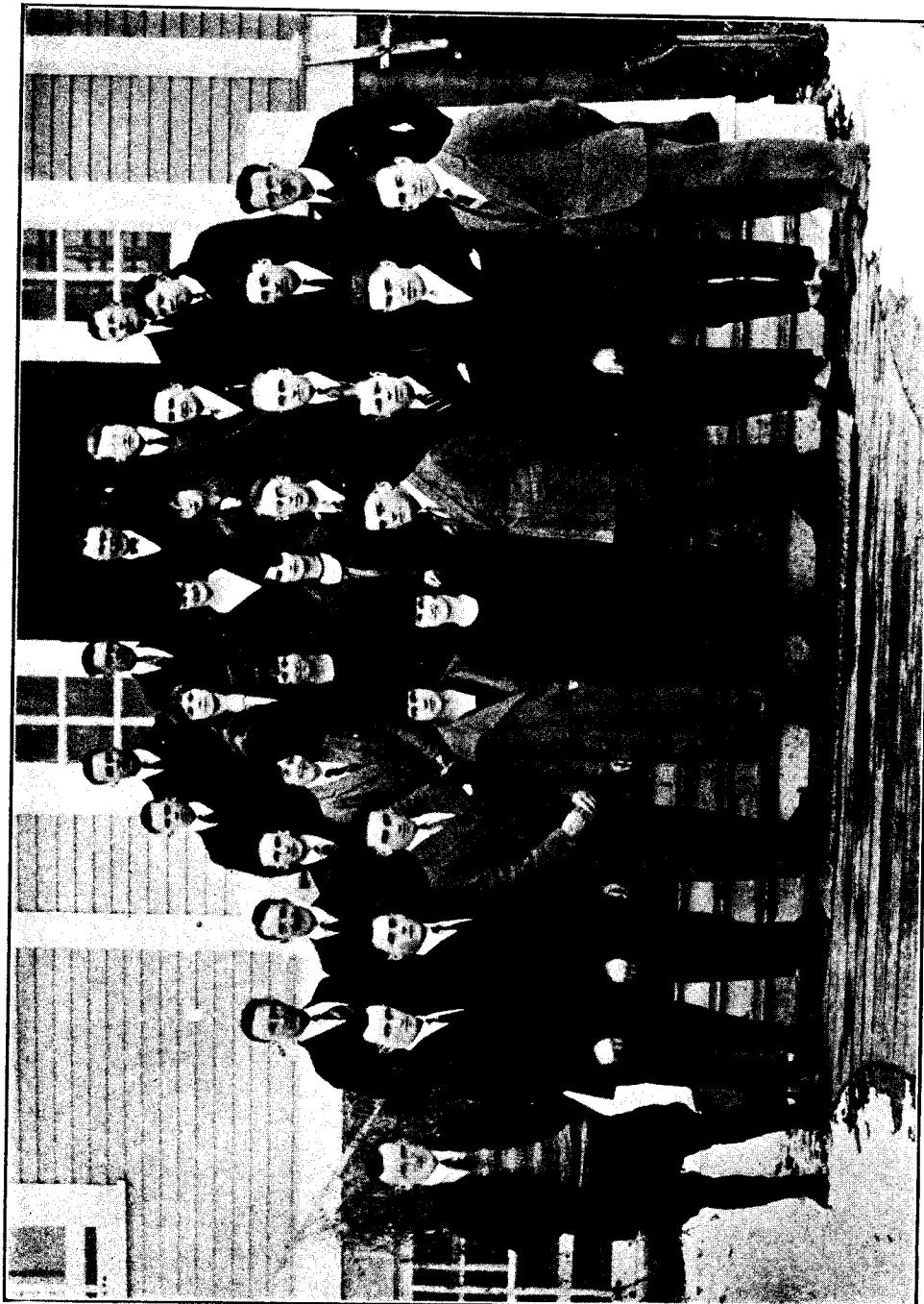
There has, in the last year, sprung up within our school what we term our "Extension Library." This is pretty much the result of the effort of Mr. Churchill. He has, of course, received tremendous assistance from the Alumni Association, from other members of the staff, and the Department of Agriculture. The Extension Library has now attained proportions that make it a very important source of information and enjoyment for all ex-students and farmers who wish to become members. It already has a reputation and a prestige that cannot fail to develop it still further. This development is bound to take place. Our only hope is that the development may be more or less gradual and sound, as has been the record of the progress made in all other branches of our organization.

It may be permissible to conclude these few comments on the Olds School of Agriculture with a brief statement on the experimental work that is being carried on at the school. We work annually at the O.S.A. considerably over two thousand experimental plots. We have a complete set of experiments devoted to rotation work;

another complete set devoted to cultural work. Then we have a very intensive line of work with variety tests of cereals, grasses, forage, root, potato, vegetable crops, and flowers and shrubs. A large amount of selection work is done each year for the purpose of maintaining purity and high yielding qualities in standard varieties. Numbers of new varieties of many kinds of crops are introduced annually from all over America, and from a number of places in Europe. These are tested out with standard varieties. Some of them are proving to be most valuable. In agronomy alone, we have at the O.S.A. more experimental field work than is found at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, or at the Dominion Experimental Farms situated in different parts of the Province. We have a fund of information that is now available from many tests that we have had under way for a number of years. Some of the information that is available is of very outstanding value to the public and doubtless the government will see fit to have this available for distribution in due course of time.

The O.S.A., through the Experimental Union, and direct to farmers, has sent out each year for the past four or five years, as many as twenty thousand small fruit plants in one year. Thousands of four pound samples of standard and new varieties of cereals and potatoes have been distributed from Olds during this same period. These are all donated and it would appear that they are very much appreciated wherever they go. We believe, too, that they are doing a great deal of good in the way of maintaining pure varieties of high yielding strains.

I have attempted to cover a large subject in this article. I hope that I have presented in a brief way some of the important lines of work that the Olds School of Agriculture is doing. From this we trust readers of our magazine may have a better idea of what to expect from their friend, the O.S.A.



THE COMMITTEES, 1925-26

First row: Athletic Committee (left to right)—S. A. Bee, C. W. Johnson, C. C. Keller, G. Strachota, A. Bentz, M. Kaser, S. Graham, J. B. Evans, R. Hall, E. R. Lewis.

Second row: Social Committee (left to right)—C. Poam, A. H. Ward, D. Winney, F. Burns, G. Griffiths, E. Garrison, W. Hutchison, J. Westra, L. Bateman, C. Norman.

Third row: Literary Committee (left to right)—J. Park, O. King-ey, E. Beath, M. Elkerman, R. Newcom, I. Fraser.

Fourth row: Literary Committee (left to right)—L. Walker, R. Reeves, T. Parker, G. Marchant, R. Haugen.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

The social life of a college is a most important feature; each activity from the intellectual as well as from the physical side finds an outlet in the social intercourse of the students. To organize and carry on the social well being of the O.S.A. committees have been elected, societies formed, and clubs arranged.

The Literary Society is responsible for an entertainment every Friday afternoon which generally comprises readings, recitations, musical selections, speeches and the reading of the College paper, "The Chinook." The society has also charge of the debates.

Social activity is not only carried on in the lecture room, dance hall, or some indoor amusement, but also finds its way out in the open air; the Athletic Committee takes under its care these outside events, and it is heartily encouraged by the lively spirit of the College.

Each Saturday night the "Glee Club" arranges some amusement or other; music, songs, pictures and games fulfill its program.

Harmony between the staff and the different classes with each other is shown by the help and interest in promoting the gay, as well as the more serious side of life; each class has its share of proving their hospitality.

If one were to jot down fully the massive collection of events and records of the above it would take up all the space of this book, in any case the Magazine Staff must have had in their minds Hamlet's phrase, "brevity is the soul of wit" when they allotted so few pages for a write-up of the O.S.A. social

evenings—hence it is obligatory to give only the most outstanding items.

In order to welcome back old students, and to introduce the new ones, the staff have set the custom of giving a "Reception Night"; this winter it was a veritable coup-d'état, for they put on a splendid program, supper and dance. The program consisted of various amusements, games and sideshows. You were thrilled through and through and your breath was often taken away by the intense excitement at the free cinema. There was a zoological garden in which one could not help but be convinced of the theory of evolution. In a mysterious dilapidated-looking tent sat a fortune teller who took you by the hand and spoke of the grim future—it was noticed that she held someone's hand longer than was necessary ---but that is an affair of the past. For the men students a dress race was organized and plenty of fun was experienced because some of the garments were rather strange and difficult to manage—perhaps the fair sex explained afterwards.

As will be seen from the above, students were bound, by the nature of the amusements, to intermingle and become acquainted with each other. A supper dance followed, and a merry evening did not bring a sad morning.

On November 6th, the Sophomores entertained us by introducing a tumbling and gymnastical performance; some very fine feats were witnessed especially when K. Samis tried to play the piano. When you had watched this strenuous activity you were invited to a supper—after which you danced!

Perhaps what brought Canadian boys to a better understanding with their cousins, the British boys, was a concert, supper and dance given by the latter. No end of time and trouble was set aside to produce their very best talent. C. Norman had the audience in throes of laughter. A. Ward charmed them by his Swaney whistle, while J. B. Evans struck them by his lightning sketches. A little play on "Spiritualism" was staged which rather frightened some of the students, because willingly or otherwise, they huddled together when the lights were extinguished. Good music was played by the "Hock-l" band and the rest of the evening was spent in feasting and dancing.

By no means were the Freshies to be outdone in their share of providing a night's entertainment, so on the 20th of November they enlisted all their powers and put on a dance and supper—on that eve they tempted men to eat apples.

Under the auspices of the Literary Society a novelty was experienced by opening to the public a masquerade dance and supper, in aid of the College Extension Library. Everyone was attracted by the beautiful decorations, whose architecture and color scheme were well blended and carried out. The majority of dancers were attired in fancy dress for which prizes were awarded. The masquerade was led off by a Grand March in which various costumes of different nationalities intermingled with fancy and comic dress. The Elks Orchestra supplied the music and the old fashioned dances such as the Minuet and Schottische, were greatly appreciated. All enjoyed themselves even though a searchlight was in prominence during the moonlight waltzes.

Mr. Holeton's "Glee Club" and orchestra must not be forgotten; the former giving entertainment on Saturday nights and the latter furnishing music for the Wednesday afternoon practice dances.

It is surprising what a small egg, financial difficulties and a clown can do to make a great success of the program and dance given by the Athletic Committee. C. Norman sang in a low voice about highly strung eggs; the aforesaid committee collected the money and the clown (E. Lewis) gave us some fun by showing the tumblers how to do it. There were other items on the program which also included a boxing match—altogether great activity was shown. A very well conducted dance followed, the music being again under the management of the Elks.

The 1925 term was brought to a successful close by the Xmas celebrations. The sight of the beautiful big Xmas tree loaded with presents (each student contributing one) made our hearts feel warm. We all sat around the tree and listened to a concert, sang carols and received our presents with plenty of fun and good will. Some of the younger students who still believe in Santa Claus, were surprised to find out (by the Babcock test?) that he knew something about dairying. Before the commencement of the dance peanuts and apples were supplied or rather forced upon us and during the dancing partners were enabled to quench their thirst at the "American Bar" where drinks of a most extraordinary color were sold—the social committee had been very busy with Mr. Yauch in the Chemical laboratory. Dancing continued until the early hours of the morning and many students were seen returning home by rail.

New Year is the time of the season for making good resolutions, still many students did return and made their appearance on the 4th of January. That night was the most brilliant social event of the winter—it was the Alumni Association and Dance. During the afternoon a Seed Fair was held in the College and in the evening a banquet was given at which speeches were made pertaining to the welfare of the O.S.A. and members of the Association. In the night

the orchestral strains drew out the dancers and all had a very pleasant time. It was on a night when students who had been here in former years, were able to meet again, renew their friendships, let memories glide back about the good old days and fill them with pride of the O.S.A.

On Friday afternoon, of January 15th, a debate was held and in the evening the Social Committee entertained. Mr. Foster sang splendidly and the second year girls put on a sketch about farming; was it an object lesson for the Special Class?

Returned men and those who had relations in the late war appreciated very much the Memorial Dance in honor of the fallen. The decorations and "In Flanders Fields the Poppies Grow," together with the khaki uniforms brought home to many vivid scenes of the past which, fortunately, are now but memories. Many people arrived, but owing to the scarcity of fair partners the dance programs were considerably dispensed with. The evening was opened by a Grand March, and to suit the occasion, military tunes were played during the dances. Towards midnight music was hushed, the dancers stopped and the Last Post was sounded—the gentlemen standing to attention.

By the way the month of February started in producing such a rapid succession of social evenings, sets one thinking that it knew only too well the approaching end of this journal. The first Saturday of the month Mr. G. Haney delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture on Diversified Farming.

The following Friday the Social Committee gave an entertainment and dance with the College orchestra in attendance. The next evening the Hockey team, owing to skating conditions being unfavorable, were obliged to postpone their game with Red Deer, but they were able to fulfill the rest of their program by putting on a very good dance. To improve interest and the correct mode of dancing, a prize was awarded to

the best couple in the Fox Trot. The gallant committee are indeed keen sportsmen and should not in any way be blamed for serving up "hot dogs" at the refreshment bar.

No sooner had the day of rest passed than Mr. E. C. Hallman spoke to us about farming in general and gave an excellent lantern lecture on teaming and harnessing.

Although this term is still young, yet it is necessary on account of the early publication of the magazine, to state only some of those events which have occurred up to the 8th of February. However, it would be well to mention that for the next six weeks there is an entertainment program mapped out which will consist of: A play to be produced by the Athletic Committee; a Library Dance; a Magazine Dance; and as time goes on a few more amusements and varieties will be added. Hence by looking ahead one can see that the Social life of the College will carry on in full swing and with success to the end.

—G.P.M.

THE SLEIGHING PARTIES

The school magazine would be incomplete without a short reference to the sleighing parties held by the various years. These were occasions when even the most dignified threw off their reserve and joined with the rest in singing, shouting and other antics allowed for on a sleigh ride.

Following the sleigh ride the participants adjourned to the Assembly Hall, where the evening was appropriately concluded by a dance. An added feature of the Third Year party was a small informal luncheon, to which their patient instructors were invited.

The Second Year party went out to the Bennett and Hammer rink where a very exciting game was played between that team and the O.S.A. Bearcats. This match has already been reported under the hockey news.

The sleighing parties will always be remembered by those who took part in them, and it is to be hoped that they will become annual events.

REQUIREMENTS OF CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORT TRADE

By Dr. J. H. GRISDALE

(Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture)

Ottawa

Canadian Export Trade Today

Great Britain, the United States of America, Germany and France are the only countries that, in the matter of gross value of all exports, surpass Canada. Last year the value of all products shipped out of this country was between \$1,200,000,000 and \$1,300,000,000. Of this huge sum, considerably more than half was paid to us for products of the farm, and in the value of agricultural products exported, Canada holds first place among the nations. The principal articles making up this great volume of agricultural export business of, say \$650,000,000 were, wheat and other cereals, beef cattle, cheese, butter, bacon and apples.

What Are Our Possibilities of Increasing Production?

When one considers the immense areas of fertile wheat lands in our great prairie provinces still lying idle, one has to admit that so far as wheat and coarse grains are concerned, there is room for great expansion in cereal production and apparently no reason why our exports in wheat at least should not be doubled in the next fifteen or twenty years if Canada continues to "come back" as she now seems to be doing. As to possibilities of increase in the production of butter and cheese, the development of the dairying industry in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the past three or four years points to great things in butter production at least in the next decade or so, if only our people will continue to go into this industry as they have been doing recently. In

the case of cheese, prospects for expansion are not so good, since the west is not so well suited to this type of dairying as is the east, and it is scarcely likely that cheese will ever be an export of any considerable importance from our prairies. In the Maritime Provinces and in parts of British Columbia, material expansion is possible, but then again, in Ontario and Quebec a new business (shipping milk and cream to the United States) is gaining headway quite rapidly, and will most certainly reduce cheese production in those provinces, unless some change in the United States tariff should give this newly developed business a severe body check.

Pork Production

It is in our bacon industry, however, that our greatest opportunities for expansion seem to lie. The past few years have clearly shown that hogs can be bred and fed readily and profitably in every province of the Dominion. Climatic peculiarities and feed supplies seem to lend themselves, in most provinces, to the economical production of hogs of a type and finish entirely suitable for the manufacture of just such bacon as the Englishman wants; while in no province nor in any district is it being found unduly difficult to do this same thing. Thus, with ample pasture areas and an unlimited supply of just the most suitable feeds possible—barley, oats, shorts, roots, clover, alfalfa and skim milk—there would seem to be absolutely no reason why instead of a scattered three or four million we should not have a

hog population of six or eight million. The chief obstacle to overcome would seem to be the wild ambition of most of our farmers to establish records as "in and outers" in the business when prices are low, and out when they are high, always one lap behind the market.

The writer for 18 years either managed or was in close touch with the management of a large herd of swine, and only for one or two years did the financial statement show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Hogs, like any other farm product, are sometimes sold at a loss, but the chances of profits are better in hog feeding than in almost any other branch of farming.

Poultry

Poultry production also, like many other lines of farm enterprise in Canada, is susceptible of almost unlimited development. As yet we fall short of producing enough eggs for our own use, for, while we export some few thousand cases, we import considerably more. Our eggs are, however, recognized as of superior quality and did we have them to export in large quantities, there is no doubt but that we could sell them readily on the British market.

Fruit

Fruit production for export, at present confined almost exclusively to apples, would seem to be susceptible of very considerable expansion. Today, apples in quantities greater than required for local consumption, are produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. There would seem to be no reason why New Brunswick and Quebec should not, at an early date, be in this same position. The possibilities as apple producers of Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia are scarcely calculable. The development will, in a large measure, depend upon the skill of our orchardists in producing fruit of superior quality at such low cost as to permit of its competing on the British market with similar products from all over the world.

How Must Canada Proceed in Order to Sell Her Increasing Output?

For staples, the surest way to be able to sell large quantities is to have large quantities to sell. If to this it is possible to add superior quality, then the battle for ample outlet is almost won. One other highly important desideratum there is, however, and that is continuity of supply. With ample supplies of an article of good quality continually going forward on a market of large requirements, success is certain.

The truth of the above statement has been proven over and over again in the world's greatest food market, London. Canadian wheat, Danish bacon, Canadian cheese—are three as good examples as one need cite.

Can We Sell More Wheat?

As to still further demand for our wheat, I am confident that if we continue to produce such wheat as we have been growing for many years past and continue to market it as true to grade as we have been doing, then, without fail we shall be able to sell all we can produce up to double our present output and more. Not only is the British demand being maintained, but United States demands are increasing and China and Japan seem to be awaking to the superiority of wheat over rice.

What Chance for Beef?

Day by day our beef cattle are growing in demand in the old land and there is no doubt but that the British market will take all our surplus for years to come. In this line, however, probably more than in connection with the handling of any other commodity being sent from this country to Great Britain, transportation costs and facilities are causing much uneasiness. Still, it would seem, however, as though some improvement and relief were certain in the near future, since both government and private enterprises are trying to lower costs and improve service.

Yet, in spite of handicaps, progress is being made. In 1923 we shipped about 57,000

head; in 1924 about 80,000 head, and in 1925 about 110,000 head of all kinds of cattle to Great Britain. There would appear to be no reason why this trade should not gradually increase up to 250,000 or 300,000 head per annum.

Canada Should Go After the Bacon Market

The possibilities of increasing hog production in Canada, as already indicated in a previous paragraph, are almost unlimited. The conditions of such increase are, of course, that we find such outlets as will make the feeding of hogs a profitable proposition. To secure such a market, our product must, in this case as with all other products, be characterized by generous quantity, good quality, and continuity or regularity in production.

In 1923 our packing houses handled 2,256,474 hogs; in 1924 the number was 2,903,643 and 2,641,731 in 1925. From the above it is evident that there was not what might be called any great regularity in the annual supply. This, however, was not the only way in which we failed to maintain a uniform supply. A glance at the figures of production month by month shows that, taking the averages for 1924 and 1925, the spread between different months was much worse than the spread between years. Thus, the production varied from a maximum average of 297,080 in January to a minimum average of 10,009 in August. This is a wide spread and anything but conducive to building up a good trade in bacon.

In the case of some products, wheat for instance, or even butter and cheese, production at a uniform rate the year round is not necessary since such products may be stored and be of just as good quality (better in some cases) in a few months or a year, as when first put on the market. When it comes to hogs, however, the situation is quite different, since it is imperative that bacon be put on the market and consumed within, at most, about six or eight weeks after slaughter.

It is, of course, impossible to so heavily cure bacon that it will keep much longer than this, especially where borax is used, but heavy curing lowers palatability and, of course, reduces demand and lowers price. Further, a new law about to be passed in Great Britain, provides that after Dec. 31 next, no borax will be allowed in meat exposed for sale in that country. This means that Canada must change her present practice of having practically all sows drop litters in the spring only, or else be satisfied to lose what headway she has made in the past two or three years, and take a very secondary place indeed as a bacon producing country.

Due to the system of hog grading put into operation some three years ago, very great progress has been made in our bacon industry since 1923. Our output has materially increased, but better still, the quality of our product has improved very much indeed. As illustrative of the progress made in quality, suffice it to mention that whereas in 1922 and 1923 it was not uncommon for Canadian bacon to be quoted on the London market as much as 30 shillings below the Danish, with a common spread of from 20 to 25 shillings per cwt. of 112 lbs.; this has gradually changed, and today, not infrequently, Canadian and Danish sell for the same figure, and the lowest quotations for Canadian bacon are never more than from 6 to 10 shillings below Danish. If improvement continues to be made at the same rate as is quite possible (and probable, let us hope) for the next two or three years, our Canadian bacon will be recognized as practically the equal of the Danish article.

Grading—the Key to the Situation

Naturally one asks how did this come about. I believe I am not claiming too much for hog grading when I say that this desirable improvement in the bacon situation has been brought about almost entirely through this one time much criticized, but

now fairly reputable policy of grading all our hogs at stockyards and abattoirs.

Grading is proving quite as effective in improving the quality and bettering the reputation of our butter, cheese and eggs. Grading has been in effect also in connection with apples for an even longer time than most other products in Canada, but it has proven much more difficult to enforce it fully, and consequently improvement has not been as marked, but is being made even in apples and vegetables, due to this same policy of grading enforced as effectively as may be.

It is thus evident that it is not only in the case of cereals and bacon that grading

has done much to improve quality and establish confidence on the part of the buyer as well as in the mind of the producer.

Summary

To summarize, it would seem safe to say that Canada's export trade requires a large volume of produce of uniformly good quality, put on the market in uniformly generous quantities month by month the year round, that in addition, this produce should be carefully graded as to quality, thus securing the confidence of the buyer as to the quality of the article he is likely to get, and encouraging the producer by assuring him of being paid according to the quality of the article he produces.

1924-25 PRIZE WINNERS

Each year there are a number of very handsome prizes and scholarships donated in various competitions at the O.S.A. These prizes are donated by friends and supporters of the O.S.A., and the school is deeply indebted to the donators for the generous assistance they render in this connection. Last year's prizes are as follows:

P. Burns' prize for practical work in agriculture, to first year men: 1st prize, Preston MacDonald, Mirror; 2nd, Fred Bennett, Lathom; 3rd, Alex Hutchinson, Duhamel.

P. Burns' prize for practical work in agriculture, to second year men: 1st prize, Emerson McKee, Benalto; 2nd, Wm. Cram, North Edmonton; 3rd, Donald McGregor, Abee.

P. Burns' prize for practical work in domestic science, to first year women: 1st prize, Florence Rushfeldt, Vulcan; 2nd, Luella Hogan, Oyen; 3rd, Gertrude Strachota, Killam.

P. Burns' prize for practical work in domestic science, to second year women: 1st prize, Isabel McNaughton, Rumsey; 2nd,

Muriel Welsh, Olds; 3rd, Anna Vetter, Carstairs.

Best graduation dress: 1st prize, Alma Adler, Olds; 2nd, Agnes Heie, Kingman.

Best set of lingerie: 1st prize, Florence Rushfeldt, Vulcan; 2nd, Luella Hogan, Oyen.

Meal serving competition: 1st prize, Muriel Welsh, Olds; 2nd, Josephine Storow, Killam.

The Leland Phillips Poland China Gilt, donated for best all round stock judging in second year, was won by E. J. McKee, Benalto.

The C. A. Weir medal for the best judging work in sheep and horses, by S. Murray, Olds.

Special prize for the most marked progress in English, donated by E. L. Churchill, was won by Stanley Switzer, Lacombe.

O.S.A. prize for general proficiency in first year agriculture, went to Erin McAllister, Eldorena.

United Grain Growers' prize for general proficiency in first year domestic science, was won by Helen J. Garrow, Brooks.

SCHOOL of AGRICULTURE-OLDS:-



1925-HOCKEY TEAM -1926.

O. S. A. ATHLETICS

Viewed from without, one can only imagine the great benefit derived by the students of any college or school through athletics. Truly they have become one of the principal factors in the school training of today. Physical training, in addition to mental training, has produced the prevailing high standard in our Canadian scholastic institutions.

The O.S.A. attempts to maintain this standard. Opportunities of various kinds are offered the students for physical exercise. This is thought to be especially necessary as the majority of students, prior to entering the school, have been living an active life on the farms.

On account of the warm weather, there was practically no skating or hockey during the Fall Term, but other forms of sport, such as football, rugby and basketball, were engaged in. After the New Year, hockey and skating were entered into with great enthusiasm. The Athletic Committee very skillfully handled the various difficulties which arose. A duty register was drawn up consisting of various shifts for rink-cleaning and also a time-table for general skating and hockey practice.

Football — On Nov. 7th a very exciting game was played between the Special Class and the rest of the School, on a campus partly covered by water. Many a dive and shallow swim was taken by the players and it was with difficulty that the referee followed the ball through the spray. The result was 4-0 in favor of the School.

Another game was played on Nov. 18th between the same teams on a bare, hard and frozen campus, as many realized to their sorrow when their knees came suddenly in contact with Mother Earth. The

resulting score was 4-2 in favor of the Special Class, thus giving the teams a game apiece.

Basketball — Several games were played, the most notable being the inter-class game, Second Year vs. Rest of School. The game was very exciting and full of pep, the Second Year winning by 9-8.

The Carnival — On Jan. 22nd a carnival was held on the O.S.A. rink and there was quite a good attendance. The weather was favorable but the ice was a bit soft, but there were not so many entries in the Fancy Dress competition as in previous years. The winners were as follows:

Ladies: Fancy dress, Miss Strickland; comic dress, Miss Graves; free for all race, 1st, Miss Bentz; 2nd, Miss N. Griffiths. Inter-class relay race: First Year.

Men: Fancy dress, Mr. F. Bennett; comic dress, Mr. A. McKellar; free for all race: 1st, Mr. W. Johnson; 2nd, Mr. W. Williams. Inter-class relay race: First Year.

At 9:30 supper was served in the main building, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

On Dec. 12th the Athletic Committee staged a very interesting program. Musical items were followed by a display of boxing and an exhibition by the School Tumblers.

O.S.A. HOCKEY

The O.S.A. rink was not flooded until the middle of December and even then it was not used much before Christmas, except for general skating. Since the New Year, however the Bearcats have had several matches, one of the most notable being against the Town team on the O.S.A. ice. The game was very snappy and provided plenty of

thrills the resulting score being 6-4 in favor of the School team.

First and Third Years vs. Second Year

These two teams met on Jan. 10th, when a game worthy of these two classes was staged. In the first period the Sophomores scored two goals and during the second their opponents also registered two goals. In the third period each team scored a goal, bringing the score to three all. Extra time was played, but no further goals were scored.

First Year vs. Second Year

This game was very exciting and was watched by many spectators, as it was the first time that the two teams had come to battle. Eventually the First Year won by 5-2.

Bennett and Hammer vs. O.S.A. Bearcats

On Jan. 12th these teams met on the Olds ice, which, unfortunately was rather soft. The game was hotly contested throughout, the O.S.A. winning by 3-2. Summary of goals: First period, M. Neilson, 1; second period, W. C. Johnson, 1; third period, V. Taylor, 1.

The line up was as follows: Forwards, W. C. Johnson, V. Taylor, M. Neilson; defence, R. Hall, G. Strachota; goal, H. Meldrum; subs., C. C. Keller, W. C. Williams, W. Hutchison, K. Samis.

Bennett and Hammer vs. O.S.A.

On Jan. 27th the two teams met again, this time on the Hammer ice. Even though G. Strachota and C. Keller were missing from the O.S.A. line up, the School team put up a good game. V. Taylor, W. Johnson and R. Hall stormed on the forward line with M. Neilson and H. Wood on the defence. The game was fast and thrilling, the resulting score being 4-2 in favor of the School. Summary of goals: First period, V. Taylor, unassisted; second period, V. Taylor, by a pass from R. Hall; third period V. Taylor, by a pass from W. Johnson;

fourth period, M. Neilson, by a pass from H. Wood.

A game between Red Deer and the School on the Town rink had to be cancelled owing to the thaw.

THE O.S.A. TUMBLERS

At the beginning of the School Term, a number of students got together and practised the art of tumbling. Shortly after they offered their services to a committee, which was putting on a concert at the school, and were accepted. Nobody was sorry, for their performance was splendid.

Soon after this the B.P.O.E. asked these young men to provide an item for a concert which they were arranging in aid of a charity in the Elks Hall at Olds. Dressed in white costumes, they went rapidly through their well prepared programme of stunts and nimbleness, strength and body contortion, which was very well received by their audience.

The Tumblers put on a second performance at the school and everyone was well pleased with the great improvement shown by these young gymnasts. The members of the Tumbling Squad were as follows: V. Taylor, R. Hall, R. Whiteside, E. Lewis, R. Reeves, K. Samis.

Girls' Athletics

When we look at the calendar we wonder how the days have slipped by so quickly. They seem to have passed as if we had been sleeping. One reason may be the sports in which we participated and the enjoyment that we got out of them.

During the mild weather, and we've had plenty of it this term, many long walks were taken. These walks as well as being a change from classes, kept us sound in mind and body. When the weather was too cold for "hiking," the skating rink was always waiting for us, with its promise of good fun and healthy exercise; and we had some real

good fun, too. Before Christmas, we had some very jolly games of basketball.

Because of the great interest shown by the girls in all kinds of sport, we hope that the authorities will develop this important branch of school life which is so beneficial to the health of all those who come to the O.S.A.

Boxing and Wrestling

The art of self defence has many charms in store for the average student. Interest was taken by the majority in this active feature of school life. No matter what degree of skill a boy may possess he can find a friendly opponent with whom to practise. He soon becomes quite adept in the use of the gloves and coupled with the healthy training, the benefit derived is quite worthy of mention.

Every Saturday afternoon a large crowd would collect around in the pavilion to receive the training and professional advice of H. Bellamy, our worthy boxing instructor. Needless to say, there was a marked improvement in the boys by the time the finals were staged.

These finals were held in the Assembly Hall of the school on Saturday, February 13th, and truly a finer display of athletic feats was never produced in Olds.

Twelve championships were awarded and the following is the list of winners:

Boxing—Featherweight, W. Marr; bantamweight, O. Richards; lightweight, F. Hill; welterweight, E. R. Lewis; middleweight, Wm. Hutchison; heavyweight, M. Patterson.

Wrestling—Featherweight, P. Meldrum; bantamweight, O. Richards; lightweight, C. C. Keller; welterweight, E. R. Lewis; middleweight, R. V. Hall; heavyweight, C. Doan.

Before we leave the good old O.S.A. for our homes this spring, we will all undoubted

turn to view and sum up the activities of the past winter.

There will linger many pleasant memories of all the various forms of sport. Many a good game of hockey was played, watched and cheered. We cannot emphasize too highly the splendid prevailing spirit of fellowship which existed in connection with these combats of physical training. The cheer committee are to be congratulated upon their good work in adding a humorous touch to the rivalry between the representative college team and those from other towns. It is no wonder the hockey team should always come out on top, for they had the support of the entire college behind them. When a misplay was made it was passed off in all good spirit. On the other hand, if a piece of good play was in evidence the players received a liberal share of hearty yells and applause.

Boxing and wrestling—the memories and feelings resulting from these exercises will linger long. Many a time we have had our features pounded at, many a roll and rough tumble on the mats, all ending in some final remark of good sportsmanship and a hearty handshake with our opponents.

Skating was one of the most outstanding active exercises and many good times were had in skimming over the smooth crystal ice with all revelling in the clear, vigorous atmosphere in which only our sunny land is supreme.

—W.R.L.

The minister's daughter had been keeping late hours and he thought that a timely rebuke was sorely needed; so when she came down to breakfast, he greeted her coldly:

"Good morning, daughter of Satan," he said, without looking up.

The girl's reply came without hesitation: "Good morning father," she said respectfully and sat down quietly in her place.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

(By FRANK STEVENS)

We have graduated from the O.S.A.; we have received our diplomas; we have taken everything that the school has to offer us; in short, the school can be of no more service to us; we might as well burn our bridges behind us.

Those who, upon graduation, find themselves in this state of mind would do well to familiarize themselves at once with the accomplishments and the aims and ambitions of the O.S.A. Alumni Association, the institution which endeavors to keep the ex-students and the O.S.A. in continual friendly relation with each other. A thorough acquaintance with the facts and possibilities would show these people that real, mutual benefits, the kind that count in the future, can and should be developed, even after graduation. They would see that much remains to be done if full advantage is to be derived from the opportunities offered.

Our Alumni Association is a strong, healthy youngster and has been functioning to the best of its ability for seven years. It could do more than it is doing if it had a larger number of paid up members. Even with its limited membership and limited capital, the Association is sending out several hundreds of News Letters every month; it supports the Boys' Experimental Seed Union with its Seed Fair; it stands ready to support the Girls' Experimental Union in their undertakings, and has also been the prime mover in securing and erecting the School Memorial which will be unveiled at the next Summer Reunion. The Students' Extension Library has also been assisted by the members of the Alumni, as it was during the last summer re-union that the

library received its real "boost" which started it on its soaring career.

These are real accomplishments of which the Association may justly feel proud. The efforts made, though small, have been amply justified by the results. Bigger membership and greater efforts, no doubt, would bring proportionately larger results. It shall ever be the aim of the Association to continue to support the above undertakings, not only by encouraging its members to give financial assistance, but also by courting their good will and moral support. Other worthy causes of interest and benefit to the members of the school will be given support from time to time.

The two subsidiary organizations, the Boys' Experimental Union and the Girls' Experimental Union, have met with great success. Already the Seed Fair, conducted by the Boys' Experimental Union, has grown, in three years, to be the second largest Seed Fair in Alberta. A considerable amount of prize money has been paid to successful exhibitors, but more than that, it has stimulated the growing of better and cleaner crops. This is a game at which everyone can play. We should like to see two hundred exhibits at next January's fair. Begin your planning now. Which prize are YOU going to capture? Though you may not receive one of the many prizes offered, you will still be a winner because your efforts will have produced a better crop for you.

The work of the Girls' Experimental Union cannot be described by mere man: to be truly appreciated their needle-work must be seen and their cookery tasted. This Union is unique, in that it has never asked



THE MAGAZINE STAFF

the Association for a single penny though it has given a number of handsome prizes twice a year to successful exhibitors. How have they done it? These girls are high financiers, and if they keep up their good work, then lucky is the young man who chooses his mate from amongst their numbers.

To belong to the O.S.A. Alumni Association is a real privilege. No ex-student should require an invitation to become a member. If the Association can secure a thousand members, distributed over a large portion of the Province of Alberta, we shall be able to extend our influence for better farming and better farm conditions over a vast and fertile field. To do this with credit to ourselves and profit to our Province shall ever be our aim.

Worth Remembering

Memory is a treasure or a torment, according to what we store in it. We cannot escape from it, but we can in great measure, choose what it shall hold.

* * * *

Heard On the Calgary Trail

The glory of the night made George feel romantic.

"Ah, Rose," he said dreamily, "have you ever thought that there are millions of other worlds gazing serenely down upon us?"

Rose gave a jump. "Good gracious, no," she said anxiously. "Oh, George dear, is my hat on straight?"

* * * *

Visitor: "But why do you want Mabel to sing so loud?"

Mabel's father: "I'm trying to buy the house next door at a reasonable figure."

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

(By HON. MRS. PARLBY)

Some years ago a little woman living in a large city with a very sick husband to care for, came to the conclusion that his greatest chance for recovery would be a country life, and decided with the valor of ignorance, knowing nothing of farm work, to embark upon a farmer's career.

She laughs as she describes some of her early experiences, but there is a look in her eyes that tells the sympathetic listener of trials and difficulties overcome by a courage that refused to accept defeat, of a heart in which hope refused to be stifled; and she succeeded.

When she was in difficulties she sought advice from neighbors, and help was freely rendered her. Real executive ability enabled her to make the farm a paying proposition. Former college training and business experience all played their part in her success, illustrating the fact that in no line of work is a liberal education more helpful than in the profession of agriculture.

"I felt," she said, "when I went on the farm, that certain lines of study to which I had given much time and effort must be wasted in my new life, but I found I was mistaken; even years of practice at my music proving their usefulness when I was suddenly confronted with the task of milking eight cows. I had never tried to milk a cow in my life, but there were the cows and there was no one else to do it. So I called up a neighbor who told me how to go about it, and the many hours spent in mastering the technique of playing had so developed the muscles of hand and arm, that I was able to make good at the job

without any serious discomfort to either myself or the cows."

A trained mind, the ability to think clearly and to observe minutely, must have been great factors in her success. They enabled her to make something of a scientific survey of her district, to note the variation of conditions, the success of one farmer and the failure of another. She found, for instance, that John Smith had made good money buying and feeding carloads of steers, but that his nearest neighbor, fired with the enthusiasm to do likewise, had lost heavily over the proposition. She found that one man could make good money with milk cows, but lost money over hogs, while with another the position was reversed. Mrs. Jones could get eggs from her hens through the winter, while Mrs. Brown's hens refused to pay for their board.

Trained powers of observation were quickly set to work to seek the causes of success and failure, and herein lay the embryo of an idea which later developed into a definite plan of District Building.

Many years of wheat growing had worked havoc with this part of Manitoba. Mrs. Williams writes: "The humus went out of the soil and the backbone out of the people; weeds came in and settlers went out; the land could not hold the moisture and the farmers could not hold up their finances; the soil drifted and so did the inhabitants; the land was in bad shape and the morale of the people was worse. Something had to be done, and what could be better than Self-Help?

Investigation showed there, as it has shown in certain dry areas of Alberta, that

even in years of most difficult climatic and other conditions, there are always a few farmers in any district making a success where others are making a failure. Further investigation generally showed, that those who were making a success, were not only using the brains that God had given them, but were availing themselves of the technical knowledge to be obtained from books and bulletins on farming problems and were drawing on the rich mine of scientific knowledge available and freely given by Experimental Farms and Departments of Agriculture.

Their success was surely a demonstration of what could be done in any district, and from this arose the plan developed by Mrs. Williams for bringing any district into a co-operative unit through which, by self-help, and without a cent of additional cost to the taxpayer, a system of successful balanced farming, suited to the climatic and local conditions, could be established.

This plan did not necessitate any new or expensive organization, but it did call for a Committee of "live-wires" chosen from all existing organizations in the district. Through the Committee a Conference was called. Men and women, who had made a success in any particular line, were persuaded to speak, and explain their methods. Technical men from the Government Services were present and ready to give advice when needed, but the outstanding contribution to the Conference was given by local men, who told how they had successfully adapted knowledge gleaned from Government experts to suit local conditions. From these men a Board known as the "District Builders," was formed who pledged themselves to advise and assist any in the district, old residents or new settlers, and prevent exploitation of the latter.

I cannot, in a short article, give full details of this plan instigated by Mrs. Williams now Agricultural Agent of the Canadian

Pacific Railway, which has had quite wonderful effects in some districts of Manitoba.

The reason that I chose to write on this subject for the O.S.A. magazine was that from your school are going out year by year numbers of young men and women, trained and equipped by the Province to be leaders of thought in agricultural matters, who should be of great service in the communities to which they return.

The farm people of Alberta have shown, during the last two or three years, that the steady, patient work carried on through our United Farmers' Association over a long period of time, has at last borne fruit. We have demonstrated to the world that we can successfully co-operate to market the products which we raise. The next step is to carry this co-operative ideal into our community life and through it, build up the district of which we are a part. In this way we can be certain of establishing a permanent and successful rural life, of holding the people who are already on the land and of drawing others to it.

A successful farming community is not one where perhaps two or three are making large money out of wheat, or another winning big prizes with stock and the rest of the farmers more or less down at heel. Those few who are making big money and winning prizes are a living demonstration of what brains used, business methods applied plus local conditions, can achieve and should be the standard for the community to build up to.

Dirty farms and slovenly homes are a blot on any district but sometimes they are brought about by such hard conditions of debt, sickness and broken hopes that it needs a community effort to bring about restoration. A successful community means a district of happy, comfortable homes of people whose cares are not so heavy that beauty and culture must be shut out as unobtainable.

(Continued on page 69)



Third Year Biographies

BATEMAN, LEON W.:

First put in his appearance at High River, 1906. Six months later his parents went East to where the thriving town of Vulcan now stands. "Slim" is a prominent member of the famous C.S.A. triangle. Strange that it may seem for so good looking a man, the fair sex of Olds do not attract his attention. Studies, we believe, are responsible for this phenomena. Leon graduated from Claresholm last year and continued his studies by taking a Matric course at Olds. He is President of the social committee and has made himself very popular, always having a helping hand for everyone. We wish him the best of luck in whatever walk of life he chooses.

COOPER, LEONARD S.:

"The social friendly honest man,
'Tis he who fills great nature's plan.

"Len" is an esteemed member of the Matric class and a much respected member of the Students' Council. During the term 1924-25 he took a very active part in all school functions, but this year he is studying very conscientiously and we see very little of him nowadays, except at the Council meetings. His conscientious efforts and genial disposition have made him a host of friends, and assure for him a successful future. The authenticity of Leonard's speech on a mile of country road, made to the Matric class is not to be doubted, for we know him to be an authority on at least one country road.

CRAM, WILLIAM W.:

This is Bill's third year at the O.S.A., and we find in him an excellent student who is popular with everyone. That his services are in great demand manifests itself in that he has been chosen as the class representative on the Students' Council and the Magazine staff. "Act, not talk," is Bill's motto and right well does he live up to it. Always ready to give a helping hand where it is needed. He has held the heavyweight Boxing medal for the past two winters, being a good, hard hitter and a real good sport to boot. As a pal he is unequalled and only his close associates know how well he fills the role of a true friend. SAM-IS is his favorite name.

GILCHRIST, JEAN M.:

"Unperturbed by stress or hurry,
Inclined to work, but not to worry."

Jean started to talk in Maple Creek and hasn't stopped yet. She is a keen seeker after knowledge and a graduate of the Domestic Science Class of '25. Her bright disposition and ready wit have made her a popular favorite. Apart from being the class cheer leader, she has successfully filled the position of Vice President during '26. Jean will no doubt make her mark at Varsity when she leaves here. You will always know her by her cheerful "Hullo." Pastime: To stir-in through a dance.

GRAHAM, STEWART:

A student, friend and gentleman. His name first appeared in the Pittsburgh papers on July 2nd, 1905. In 1920 this paper announced his departure for Brooks, Alberta, which is his present home. Stewart, who is a graduate of class '25, decided to prepare for Varsity by taking the Matric course here. His whole-hearted efforts as secretary of the Athletic Committee for the Fall Term are largely responsible for the promotion and betterment of the O.S.A. Athleteis. Aside from keeping up his reputation as a diligent student, he finds time to carry out the duties of Class President. A man who will be a credit to the O.S.A. in years to come.

HOLLOWAY, SYDNEY:

"Much study is a weariness to the mind."

Known as Sid--born in England, and is a graduate of this Institution. We find him now a progressive member of the Matriculation class. He has a big problem on his hands which he must decide for himself; the question of studying and ladies. Sid is not hard to get along with when you know him, but can argue against anything if his mind is set that way. He does a bit of everything--studies, dances, etc., and is sometimes found to be quite serious.

KELLAR, CLINTON C.:

"Clint" was born near the present town of Cayley in 1903. He is the second member of the famous C.S.A. triangle as he graduated from Clareholm last year. Clint is a real good sport, being a member of the Athletic Committee and keen on Boxing. Since coming to Olds the fairer sex have not interfered with his studies. According to the signs of the Zodiac, a bright and prosperous future is in store for him, and we wish him all the best of luck.

McQUARRIE, JAMES G.:

The worthy President of our Students' Council. Great indeed has been his responsibility, but under his splendid leadership the Council has stood the test; law and order has been enforced and the honor of the Institution upheld. After demonstrating his ability in the graduation class of '25, he triumphantly invaded the Matriculation class. A sincere, hard working, conscientious fellow, his popularity is unquestioned, and his wit and humor brightens many a dull moment. His fancies include: Mathematics, athletics, and, of course, the ladies. His weakness: Auburn haired girls. "You can always make something of a Scotchman if you catch him young enough."

NEWCOM, ROBERT:

"Plays the game well, yet knows the limit,
And still gets all the fun that's in it."

"Bob," through no fault of his own, was deposited by the Stork in Ohio. However, he overcame his early misfortune by moving to Pollockville at a tender age and it was there that he heard of the fame of the O.S.A. He was a very popular member of the school last year. The responsibility of guiding the destiny of the Social Committee as President rested on his shoulders in the Fall Term and this term we find him President of the Literary Society. The keen interest he has displayed in all Social functions has secured for him many friends whose well wishes will follow him on his Varsity career. Weakness: "A--dame--s."

PARKER, THOMAS:

"Tom" is the happiest and most cheerful fellow that ever penetrated the far north. His smile is contagious and irresistible. Even the terrific strain of third year work has not dampened his spirit and he continues to smile; for this reason he is a general favorite in the school. Tom is an excellent, industrious student, taking a keen interest in all school activities, being President of the 1925 Literary Committee, Captain of the Football team and an all round good sport. In addition to this he is a prominent member of the School Orchestra and gives us excellent selections at Concerts. Favorite subjects: Geometry, and the ladies. Favorite pastime: Studying the latter.



TYSON, ERNEST G.:

Came to Canada in 1911 from Grimsby, England, when three years of age. He is the third member of the famous C.S.A. triangle, as he graduated from Claresholm last year. He likes Mathematics and takes great pleasure in trying to excel Mr. Churchill in Geometry deductions. He is an expert Jazz Pianist, being a member of the O.S.A. Dance Band. "Tyke" spends his Saturday evenings at the Theatre, where he and our violinist provide the musical programme. On Sunday evenings he and G----- may be found at church. The rest of his time, we believe, he spends at his studies, and the Matric class feel very proud of their Sec.-Treas., and wish him every success at Varsity.

**WELSH, FLORENCE MURIEL:**

"Of a' the boys that I do ken,
There's none I lo' like I do Len."

Muriel first saw the sun in Ethel, Ontario. She has been seeing frequently ever since, but no—not the same sun. She often heads the Maths lists, but ardently wishes that the authorities would substitute Physics for English, as she loathes the latter and is exceptionally fond of the former, especially the chapter on LENS. Muriel is one of our cleverest students as her standing of the past two years has shown, and, judging by results, we can wager on her future success. Favorite saying: "My stars! Another essay!"

WETMILLER, JOHN A.:

"This world belongs to the energetic."

Such is the belief of this young member of the Matric Class. Born in 1908 in Iowa, he later took up his abode at Lathom. He distinguished himself as a member of the Graduation Class last year, and has done well in his studies this year. Taking an active interest in all student affairs, he has ably filled the positions of Class President and Chairman of the "Sickness and Distress" Committee. Being of a quiet and retiring nature, he has given the ladies little opportunity to enjoy his acquaintance. His strong principles, his realization of duty, and his gentlemanly conduct have made him many friends; a man of whom the O.S.A. may justly feel proud.

COMMENT ON THIRD YEAR

The Matric Class, or better known as the Third Year, is a subject of great discussion by the staff, the agricultural class and also the members of the third year class themselves. As a member of the third year class I will put down for your consideration what I believe to be the topics which are frequently under discussion.

The most important of these is the question: "Should the present Matriculation Course be extended over a period of two years?" It is undoubtedly true that a larger attendance would be obtained should the time be increased, as quite a number of students who graduate from the agricultural course do not enter the third year owing to

work and the short period of time in which it has to be done. If the course were extended it would give everyone a much better chance to pass the examinations successfully.

On the other hand fifty per cent. of the students who take the third year are people who put themselves through. By an extension to two years they would have to work an extra summer which is to them the loss of one year. It is an old saying and a true one, that he who earns his own, soon learns how to spend and get the greatest possible value for his outlay, so it is with these students. It is work they wish, what they expect, and I might say what they get. They do not wish to work for two years if there is a possibility of passing in one. If a man does not pass his first year, what is to prevent him taking a second try if he wishes. A student after taking the first of the Matric years will find it a difficult task to locate work immediately at the close of the school term. At the beginning of the second and final year, he will therefore be unable to attend owing to insufficient funds to carry him through, unless the course is so arranged to commence and end at the same time as the agricultural course.

It would be possible to include more subjects in a two-year course with more time for each subject, giving a more stable foundation, which, after all, is absolutely essential to insure permanency. Cramming makes for superficiality. The amount of work which has to be done in the present course does not allow time for an addition of other subjects which we believe will be demanded of Matric students in the near future, as the

standard of education rises. No student is able to obtain full benefit from a course in which he has hard, continual study from Oct. 19 to May 12. A two-year course would give more time and greater benefit would be derived from it. A more thorough knowledge of the subjects and a higher percentage of successful students would result. Another important consideration is the hard studying and late hours on the health and nervous system of the student. This is a point which although of very great importance, receives least attention. Ruined health is irreplaceable, but this danger could be eliminated almost entirely by an extension of the course.

On the other side, it may be argued that the type of student who comes back for the third year after successfully passing the agricultural course, is a person of twenty or twenty-five years of age, with a definite object in view, who hopes to reach that objective if nothing unforeseen occurs. This object in view becomes the basis on which the built the hopes and ambitions of this particular student and on which he is able to build at an astonishing rate. Then why compel such a person to attend for two years?

In conclusion I may say that the whole matter rests with the students. If they are anxious to receive a thorough foundational education which the two-year course will give them and demand the same, they will undoubtedly get it, but if they are intent only in passing the required examinations, the course will remain as it is.

—J. T. T. P.

Neilson: "I don't see how I'm going to get my shirt on over my wings when I get up to Heaven."

Lehane: "That won't trouble you any, Martin. Your biggest worry will be to get your hat over your horns."

Ignorance

"Who was Shylock, Dad?" asked young Bill of his father.

"What?" said his parent, aghast at such ignorance. "You goes to Sunday school and you don't know that!"

METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE BREEDING OF CEREAL CROPS

By L. H. NEWMAN, Ottawa, Ont.
(Dominion Cerealist)

Cereal Breeding Work, by the Federal Department of Agriculture, consists chiefly in **special line breeding** from the best old **varieties** and **artificial hybridization**. By line breeding is meant the selecting of individual mother plants without special regard always as to whether the said plants are morphologically different or not. This practice is based on the discovery that strains which may resemble each other closely in outward appearance and which even may be considered to be "pure lines" may conceal quite distinct physiological differences. A progressive system of selection cannot, therefore, be limited simply to the isolation and development of visibly different strains. Rather must it be extended to embrace strains which differ in physiological characters as well. In accordance with this idea there is now taken out for separate culture and for a comparison of their progeny a large number of plants irrespective of morphological characters.

While artificial hybridization, as we shall see in a moment, occupies a front place, yet the search for superior biotypes among the best old varieties particularly is being practiced as extensively as possible. The possibility of locating superior types through line breeding, together with the fact that only a comparatively small number of individuals can be tested at a time, renders it practically impossible completely to exhaust the material which nature offers.

Cross Breeding

While continued search is being made for starting points for superior new strains from among old established varieties, yet we look for more important results nowadays from artificial crossing work. The aim of this work is to produce new varieties which will combine certain characteristics possessed by the plants chosen as parents. In the production of the much talked of Garnet wheat for instance, the early maturing and good quality Riga variety was crossed with the high yielding but poor quality Preston with a view to producing an early, high yielding, good quality wheat. Garnet, which represents one of the numerous combinations resulting from this cross, appears to have met the wishes of the originator to a rather remarkable degree.

Since the reappearance in 1900 of Mendel's epoch making papers on heredity, artificial crossing has been elevated not only to a process of eminent scientific interest, but to one of great practical importance. Mendel's work threw an entirely new light upon the nature of heredity variations and developed the idea of segregation and recombination of unit characters. When the principle of Mendelism became better understood it was quickly seen that the system of pedigree selection after artificial crossing was even more necessary than is this method when applied to ordinary line

breeding work where constant combinations are considered.

It is a common observation that constancy after crossing is obtained only gradually. The law of Mendel teaches that each single character in a certain proportion of the various combinations produced, becomes constant in each generation, but since many characters may be involved it may happen that one character may become constant in a certain individual while another character in the same individual may segregate. Thus a certain wheat culture in the second generation (F_2) might possess a constant color of chaff with an inconstant color or quality of kernel. Obviously the time required to obtain full constancy in all characters depends largely upon the number of different characters concerned in the crossing.

In the prosecution of cross-breeding work due regard is taken of the fact that sorts which are morphologically alike may be constitutionally different and may when crossed produce gradations which excel both parents in regard to certain practical qualities. Thus, "when the specific aim is to obtain a higher yielding sort by crossing, the principle has become to cross the two highest yielding sorts with each other. This principle recognizes that the specific yielding power of a sort is not to be regarded as a character in itself, but rather as the result of a combination of many different factors. When one crosses two sorts or, in other words, two combinations of characters which give the same average yield, it is quite conceivable that the numerous factors which determine yield can combine themselves in such a manner as to produce sorts which are more productive than either of the parents."

The desirability of working with as much material as possible together with the danger of discarding forms which may be potentially, though not visibly valuable, has led to the introduction of a policy which calls for the "creating of populations" and

of the growing of these populations in their natural state for a few years before subjecting them to any special form of selection. Thus, numerous crosses are made at the Central Farm at Ottawa, and when the resulting seed from some of these has increased sufficiently it is distributed among the different Branch Farms for further consideration. The present plan is to withhold selection in most cases until a given population has come to be composed, as it automatically will, of combinations which are largely homozygous in character, thereby rendering selection work enormously more effective. It is also considered probable that where these populations are grown at our different Branch Farms, between which conditions differ to quite an extent, that those combinations which are best suited for the district will reveal themselves more clearly than they otherwise would.

The plan just outlined has still one other advantage in that it provides the men at the different Stations an opportunity to do some really first class work on their own, and to this extent tend to maintain and increase their interest in it.

SPORTSMANSHIP

Play the game for the game's sake, and not solely for the purpose of winning the game.

If a man smite thee on thy right cheek, turn him the other one also—which, being interpreted means, don't scrap during a game and do not give anybody a chance to fight—in short, don't lose your temper; it just is not done.

Games are not only meant to strengthen your muscles and physic, they just as much stand for the building up of your character as the training of your body and mind.

A good sportsman is a good loser; lose your game with a smile on your face and don't mind a beating.

The best definition of a sportsman is a Canadian.

—V.L.S.



FIRST YEAR WOMEN Learning the Art of Cooking

Mr. Weir says pigs is pigs,
And bacon isn't lard.
But we think pigs are awful rigs
Cause placin' 'em's so hard.

We look the blame things over,
And write down what we see.
But Mr. Weir sees different,
We never can agree.

We then go down and blush a bit,
And stammer reasons many.
No, no my lad, you're wrong again—
Pigs surely get my nanny.

* * * *

Hockeye, going into a store: "How much are the eggs?"

Storekeeper: "25c a dozen for good ones,
20c for cracked ones."

Hockeye: "Crack me a dozen, please?"

My sweetheart toots a saxophone,
She's charming as a rose;
And I'm quite convinced that she's
The fairest flower that blows.

* * * *

Mr. Foster, during a dairy lecture on the Lactometer and formula was heard to innocently remark to a misunderstanding student: "Here, Ward, come up to the blackboard and I'll run through it for you."

* * * *

COLLEGE YELL

Chow! Chow! Catsup! Hot and cold!
Boomeranga! Boomeranga! Blue and
Gold!
Razoo! Bazoo! Zip! Boom! Bam!
Agriculture, Horticulture, Mathematexam!
Alpha! Gamma! Agricolayea!
O. S.—O. S.—O. S. A.!

THE O.S.A. STUDENTS' EXTENSION LIBRARY

(By E. L. CHURCHILL)

Among the several projects organized and carried through by the Olds School of Agriculture in 1925, none has proved more timely than the Students Extension Library. The splendid spirit of co-operation, the enthusiasm and vigor that has been manifested in carrying out and extending the plans laid down by the original library committee, have made the enterprise a noteworthy one in the annals of the school.

The idea of a circulating library for students and Alumni as originally outlined was received with great favor by the Literary Society and Students' Council of 1925, and immediate steps were taken to make the idea a reality. Enough money was voted to purchase about 125 volumes. By the time of the summer reunion there were 200 volumes ready for circulation. The Alumni supported the campaign for more books enthusiastically and subscribed \$120 to the library fund. Through the News Letter, the aims and purposes of the Library were broadcasted to our ex-students, and funds began to pour in by mail, so that by December over 800 volumes were in circulation. This number was increased to 1100 in January and should reach 1500 by the end of the term. From the time the library was opened in July, 1925, until the present, the circulation has increased steadily until the number of withdrawals is over 1000 per month.

The library committee have consistently followed a policy of expansion and service and are increasing the number of books as rapidly as possible. It is planned to maintain the rate of adding books to the circulation list at 200 per month. This will mean that \$2500 must be raised in 1926. It will also

mean a library of some 4000 volumes of the best in history, literature, fiction, philosophy, science, fine arts, useful arts and reference works on all subjects.

What is the library really doing?

First: It is furnishing the students of the school with reference books on their work as well as a means of using their spare time to good advantage in adding to their store of knowledge by having available the best books in nearly all fields of knowledge. The result must inevitably be a broadened outlook on life, a more generous culture, and a greater application of those things intellectual, moral and material which go to make life what it may be at its best.

Secondly: It is placing within reach of the farmers of Alberta the advantages of a modern general library at the lowest possible cost. Already scores of parcels of books—miniature travelling libraries—have been mailed to farmers many of them ex-students of the O.S.A. and scattered over the entire Province. Such a service cannot fail to be of great benefit to its patrons, and will go far towards making life in Rural Alberta more pleasurable and profitable.

Among plans for the future is the inclusion of a Bulletin Department, by which means it will be possible to make available the many Government Publications on Agriculture and its allied industries.

An information file and newspaper clipping file has been commenced in connection with the periodicals received by the school. Useful and interesting articles are classified according to subject and indexed alphabetically and thus are readily accessible.

The details of administration have been

many, and had it not been for the earnest co-operation of the staff, students and alumni with the committee, the service now being given would never have been possible. Money has been generously subscribed by our alumni—one student has ably handled the work of mailing books to outsiders, first and second year girls have acted as library attendants, keeping books properly arranged, filing newspapers and looking after the housekeeping generally. Others stamp and prepare new books for the shelves. One member of the staff looks after the ordering of new books, another prepares the shelf and dictionary catalogues, and a third takes care of correspondence and acts as treasurer. Willing hands have built much needed library furniture.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-six will make new demands on each and all of

us. The experience gained in 1925 gives us confidence that these will be ably met. Alberta is a young, growing Province. We have faith in its future. Let us live up to that faith and endeavor to make its intellectual and spiritual development keep pace with its material progress, for "without a vision the people perish."

A Farewell

The stars will come back to Heaven's floor
when the night is overpast;
The sun will come back to the laughing
earth when the night is done at last;
The flowers will come back to the frozen
field, and
The rivers flow back to the sea,
But the ten-dollar bill that I lent you once
will never come back to me.



FIRST YEAR MEN—Studying Entomology

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

By PRESIDENT H. M. TORY

(University of Alberta)

Edmonton

It is a little difficult in a short article on Agricultural Credit to give even a general idea of the subject. Perhaps I cannot do better in this article than to give a series of definitions of the technical terms used in connection with the subject, define the different kinds of credit involved, and state the reasons usually assigned for the provision of such credit.

The term, Agricultural Credit, itself is a general term which is used to cover all transactions relating to the financing of agriculture whether for the purpose of capital expenditure or for carrying on current transactions of a business character. In reports which I have recently made to the Government of Canada, I used the title, "Report on Agricultural Credit," all the other terms, such as rural credit, short term credit, long term credit, intermediate credit, terms used somewhat ambiguously in much of the current literature of the day, really refer to special parts of the main theme.

The term "Rural Credit" is used in both Europe and America in a general sense to include all forms of credit which have to do with the production and distribution of farm crops.

The term "Short Term Credit" has a different meaning in Europe from that which it has in the United States. In Europe it means all forms of credit in relation to agriculture other than mortgage credit and in which the security is personal or easily negotiable collateral. In the United States the term is used generally in reference to ordinary banking transactions of from three to six months. In Canada it is used in the

same sense, except in legal documents referring to Rural Credits where its meaning is the European one. When discussing European methods, therefore, it will be necessary to use the word with the European meaning as comprehensive of the two American terms, "Short Term Credit" and "Intermediate Credit."

The term "Long Term Credit" is everywhere used to mean mortgage credit and in relation to agriculture, farm mortgage credit for terms of five years or over. The only exception is in France, use of the terms "Long Term Collective Credit" and "Long Term Personal Credit." In France these are banking, not mortgage transactions.

The term "Intermediate Credit" is always used to mean credit for a period longer than the ordinary banking transaction of from three to six months, and yet shorter than the ordinary mortgage term. The period may vary from six months to five years. The security is non-perishable farm commodities or stock security, but is not based on land mortgage. As worked out in the United States, where the term is now official, it is a banking operation, but done through a bank specially regulated to cover the longer term stated above.

The problem which the Rural Credit organizations seek to solve is how to safeguard and promote the economic interest of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially by providing them with such facilities for obtaining credit that they may be able to acquire the means of production and to dispose of their produce on such favorable terms as to make farming a profitable enterprise.

One great reason why all countries have found it necessary to solve in some measure this problem is that agriculture is everywhere regarded as the fundamental industry which, if not prosperous, reflects its lack of prosperity on every other national activity. This is especially true of all those countries which seek to become even approximately self-supporting.

In order to make possible the instruments of production to those whose only capital is land, the Long Term or Mortgage Credit systems arose. To make possible the seasonal operations by means of which production and disposal could be profitably undertaken, the Short Term and Intermediate Credit systems came into being.

The aims of the Long Term or Mortgage Credit systems, so far as they relate to agriculture, are:

1. To free the landowner from the necessity of borrowing directly from the individual creditor.
2. To regulate the payment of interest and principal so as to free the borrower from the danger and anxiety associated with demands for repayment under circumstances which made payment impossible.
3. To get rid of usurious rates of interest, putting agriculture in this regard on the same basis as other business equally secure.

From the effort to meet these conditions arose:

1. Land mortgage bonds.
2. Amortization, the repayment of the principal with the interest at a fixed rate over a series of years.
3. Co-operative land mortgage credit, the combining of the security of the many to secure a reduction in the rate of interest.

The reasons advanced in favor of the land mortgage bond are, briefly, as follows:

1. It makes possible the long term mortgage, otherwise impossible, as the individual money lender would not as a rule be willing to take a mortgage for a term of fifteen or twenty or thirty years. This can be done by the creation of a corporate body, the Land Bank, whose existence does not terminate with the death of the individual.

2. It places between the lender and the borrower an intermediary, whose business it is to safeguard the loan and whose security is unquestioned.

3. It makes a more flexible arrangement for the lender, as his bonds are always available for sale in case of need or as collateral security of a high order, if desired.

4. It makes possible the use of the amortization principle, that is, the repayment of the principle of the debt by means of small annual instalments together with the interest, the payment of principal and interest alike coming out of the annual proceeds of the land.

5. It recognizes also the fact that the mortgage is to be redeemed by production from the land, thus establishing the security on a rational basis. The mortgage is not strictly a real estate mortgage otherwise.

6. It allows that combination of security which makes low rates of interest possible if correct principles are followed. In so doing it establishes a reasonable limit for a mortgage and thus protects both borrower and lender.

7. If the fixed capital is raised in this way, free from personal or other kind of guarantee, it leaves the total remaining asset of the farmer free as security for his seasonal requirements for immediate production. This can be used with the ordinary bank or through the special banks, at the will of the borrower.

The aims of the Short Term Credit systems as they exist in Europe and the Intermediate Credit system as it exists in the United States, are:

1. To give to the agriculturist a credit system suited to the seasonal requirements of his occupation.
2. To secure for him rates of interest for this requirement consistent with the security of his business.

With regard to the first of these aims, it is claimed everywhere by those who advocate such credit systems, that the ordinary banks are not organized to meet in a normal way the claims of agriculture. It is not necessary to go over the arguments advanced, as they are quite well known. Briefly, it amounts to this:

The farmer's business does not usually give him a quick return. His period of investment is at least nine months or a year, as he has to await the processes of nature to give him his dividends. He is subject to losses by accident, disease and fluctuations in prices, causes over which he has no control, and which make special financial arrangements necessary often covering a period considerably longer than that required to produce his yearly crop. Short Term Credit of three months even with the right of renewal is to him both inconvenient and embarrassing, as although renewal may be promised the difficulty in obtaining it is much greater if crop difficulties in the meantime have arisen. Further, the ordinary commercial banks, operated especially to suit commercial and industrial conditions, to a large extent fail to appreciate the position of the farmer, who, because of his inability to meet specific banking practices, finds himself particularly if he is a small farmer, regarded as an undesirable customer, not because of any fault of his own, but because he is unable to marshall his assets in a manner to satisfy the bank. Hence the claim

that a special financial organization with a different purpose from that of the ordinary bank is required.

With regard to the second aim mentioned above, the difficulty to be overcome arises naturally out of the conditions just stated. If the ordinary commercial bank is incapable of meeting legitimately the farmer's needs, then he must either do without working capital or resort to some other means of obtaining it. To do without renders him helpless, unless he has already acquired a surplus of his own. The only other sources open to him are the private money lender or the local merchant through whom he may buy his supplies. In either case, while credit may be obtained for the length of time required, the cost is very great, often too great in proportion to his productive capacity. The private money lender is often more hard-hearted than the banker, while the local dealer's credit is generally the most expensive of all. The latter usually considers it necessary to protect himself against loss by increasing the price of his goods, if sold on credit or by charging a higher rate of interest, if he advances the money.

The Short Term Credit Banks of Europe, the Intermediate Credit Banks of the United States, and a great variety of state supported financial organizations in other civilized countries have sought to overcome the difficulties stated above by organizing the security of the farmer on a co-operative or semi-co-operative basis in such a way as to make possible credit at reasonable rates of interest for a length of time suited to his needs.

I fear that I have already taken all the space available for this article. I shall just conclude by saying that Canada is the only country in the civilized world which has not taken steps in the direction of meeting the financial needs of agriculture by the organization of special machinery for that purpose.

SHEEP RAISING IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

(By THOMAS SIGURDSON)

I consider it a privilege to have the opportunity of preparing a short article for the readers of the O.S.A. Magazine on Sheep Raising.

A properly cared for flock of sheep will yield larger returns on the capital invested than any other branch of the farming industry. Too many of those who are engaged in sheep raising are inclined to consider this work as a mere side line of their farming operations, and therefore do not give their flock the care and attention it requires, and consequently do not derive the full benefit therefrom.

The writer of this article has had considerable experience with sheep, and it would possibly be of interest to the readers of this magazine if a brief outline of the results obtained from his flock of sheep, during the past three years, were given them.

In 1923 the flock consisted of one hundred and fifteen ewes which raised one hundred and seventy lambs, which were sold on the Calgary market, when seven months old, at 11½ cents per pound, averaging 101.8 pounds each. In 1924 one hundred and fifty-eight lambs were raised from one hundred ewes, these lambs weighed 102 lbs. each at the age of seven months, and were sold for 11½ cents per pound at point of shipping. The results for the year 1925 were not quite as satisfactory as those for the two preceding years; one hundred and ten ewes, raising one hundred and fifty-six lambs, averaging 93.18 pounds each at six and a half months old, selling for 11½ cents per pound at point of shipping. This means an average increase of approximately

150% during the above mentioned three years.

An average of \$325.00 has been realized for the wool of the entire flock during the three years above mentioned. Assuming the ewes were worth \$12.00 per head, the average gross revenue represents 144½% on the capital invested.

Each year the oldest ewes and the ones that are inclined to be off type, or in any way inferior, are culled out, fattened and sent to market; about an equal number of the best ewe lambs are retained to replenish the flock. Here is where a slight depreciation takes place. The old ewes do not bring as much money as the ewe lambs are worth. But this depreciation is usually small and almost negligible if the ewes are not allowed to become too old before they are disposed of.

Winter Feed: This is composed of wild prairie hay, and green feed or oat sheaves. Where prairie hay is not procurable, this could be substituted by clover or alfalfa hay and oat straw.

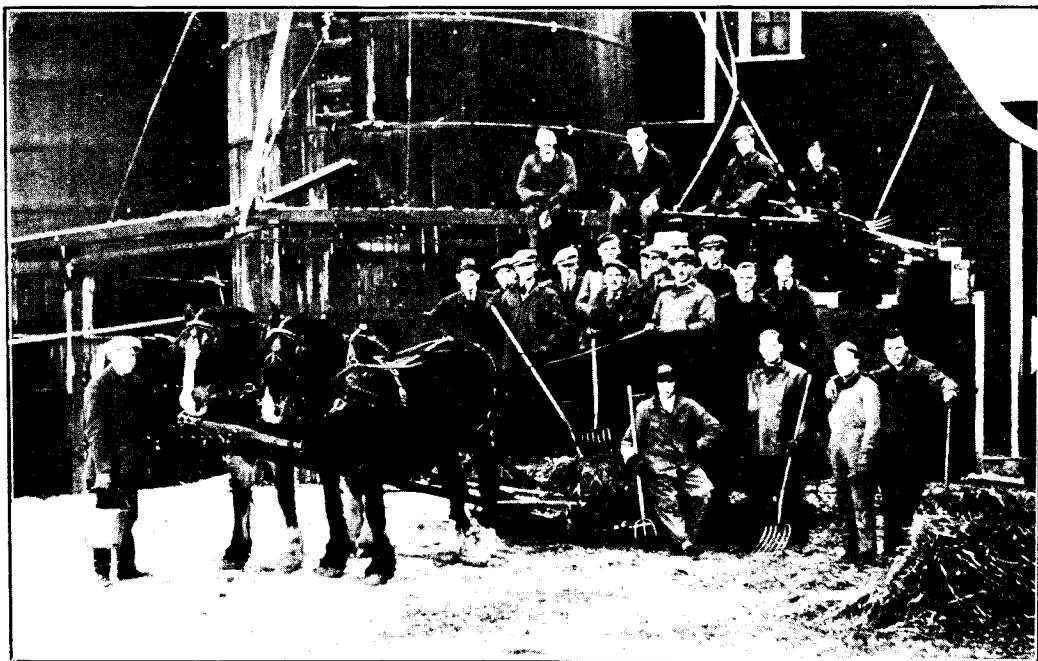
Spring Pasture: Fall rye and the hay meadows are used for this purpose, each ewe being fed also about one pound of oats per day from the first of April until the end of May, the latter month being the lambing period.

Summer Pasture: From June 1st until September 15th, the sheep are pastured on uncultivated prairie land. If cultivated land was used for this purpose a larger number of sheep could be carried per acre.

Fall Pasture: A few acres of fall rye and the stubble fields usually take care of the flock up to January 1st.

Fencing: The fencing used is 26 inch hog wire with three strands of barb wire on top; this makes a sheep proof fence, and in most cases, coyote proof as well. The fence-

ing is a rather expensive proposition, but one-third of one year's revenue from one hundred ewes will fence a whole quarter section.



SPECIAL CLASS

Mr. Weir is growing absent-minded. The other day at the breakfast table, he helped himself to hot cakes and then reached over for the syrup. Just as he was going to pour some over his cakes, the back of his neck began to itch. Thereupon he scratched one of his hot cakes and poured the syrup down his neck.

* * * *

Mr. Yauch was taking the air out of the bell-jar when Euphemia asked him: "Mr. Yauch, if all the air was taken out of this room, would we go up or down?"

Mr. Yauch was tired, and solemnly replied: "It just depends how good you were."

Landlady to Taylor: "What was the crash as you came in last night?"

Velmer: "It was night falling."

Landlady: "I thought it was day breaking."

* * * *

It's a wonderful thing for the women

The popular permanent wave;

Now it's up to the struggling inventor

To give men a "permanent shave."

* * * *

Motorist, stopping at school gate and seeing Strachota, said: "Can you tell me which is the best way to Killam?"

Strachota: "Oh, use a gun, I guess."



Second Year Biographies

ADAMES, EILEEN STEPHINE:

Eileen hailed from Hanna. She began life in Calgary, where she received her Public School education, taking grade VIII in the Victoria Prevocational school. There, sewing, millinery and cooking were taught, in addition to the academic subjects. Hanna became her home in 1921, and High School kept her out of mischief. Her training at Calgary created in her a desire for a more complete course in Household Economics, so we find her hard at work at the O.S.A., taking the "Two in One" course. Her sunny smile matches her disposition and makes friends for her everywhere. Eileen finds the sunset trail good walking on Sunday evenings.

BENNETT, FRED:

"His hair is red, and his eyes are blue,
For he is Irish through and through."

Fred was born at High River, Alberta, in 1906, but now resides with his folks at Lathom, Alta., where he obtained the greater part of his education. The fact that Fred looks well ahead is shown by his arrival at the O.S.A. in '24, when he succeeded in capturing the second prize in practical work. Besides being editor of this magazine, Fred has successfully filled the position of Class President during the spring term of '26. As the cheer leader of the school he has proved his ability. We have no doubt that he will take home some really valuable information. Favorite saying: "Shivering Bob Cats." Favorite pastime: "Garrow-ing" & Hunting up new members for the Extension Library.

BERGUM, ROY NORMAN:

Born on December 14th, 1904, within five miles of Sedgewick, where he still lives. He came to the O.S.A. in 1924 and finds the courses here very interesting and profitable. He has proved himself to be an all-round good sport, having many close friends and many admirers amongst the fair sex. Roy is a very conscientious student and we wish him every success. Favorite pastime: Studying Bacteriology. Favorite saying: "I'll see if my 'Lizzie' will go."

BJORGUM, ELVIN:

Our champion heavyweight wrestler hails from Kingman, Alberta, which has always been his home. He saw the benefit to be derived from a course at the O.S.A. and believing in making the most of a good opportunity, he enrolled in the fall of '24. He takes a great interest in his studies, especially in his practical work; we are sure he will make good use of the knowledge he has gained here and wish him the best of success in the future. Favorite pastime: Chemistry. Favorite saying: "Say, boys, can you do those Arithmetic questions?"

BROWN, CHAS. S.:

Born at Didsbury, Alberta, where the conditions must be very favorable, for he has lived there ever since. He evidently considers an Agricultural school the best place to obtain scientific knowledge for a practical farmer, for he has returned for the second year course. Charles finds "The Kandy Kitchen" a respite for hard studying. His ambition is to become one of the leading Wheat Raisers in Alberta, in which we wish him the best of luck. Popular phrase: "You've got me." Favorite pastime: Experimenting with Gas Engines.

BUCKLEY, ALEX.:

Hatched on the Emerald Isle, but left there at an early age, and in later years has been "sod busting" and catching gophers near Gleichen, Alberta. Nature causes "Buck" to stand the highest in his class—he's six feet three. He is very industrious in his studies and has made a very good impression here. Animal Husbandry and Farm Management are his favorite subjects. Out of class he shines particularly as "Sherlock" for the students' council, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine, and dignified censor of the "Chinook." His keen Irish wit and good humor have made him a general favorite. Common expression: "Say, Mister, did you ever get left?" Ambition: To teach Mr. Yauch something about Chemistry.

CAMPBELL, STEWART M.:

A fair-haired son of Nova Scotia, who migrated to Consort, Alberta, in 1920. He is one of the popular "Two in Ones" and takes his work very seriously. He thoroughly enjoys reading, and is at peace with all the world when "buried" in a good book. We often hear him say when taking another book from the Library, "Well, this is the last. I'll start studying when I finish this one." Usual pastime: Reading Zane Grey's latest. Favorite expression: "By Heck."

CHURCHILL, ALBERTA MAY:

What she will, she will; you may depend on't,
What she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't.

Mrs. Churchill was born in Oxford County, Ontario, later moving to Sunny Alberta, where High School at Lamont claimed her as a student. She took the Normal course at Camrose in 1912, and now we find her an active member of the "Two in Ones" at the O.S.A. To those of us who are privileged to call her "friend" she stands for true comradeship and kindness. She is very thorough in everything she undertakes, her maxim being, "If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well."

COWIE, WILFRED J.:

Born in Merthyr, Tydfil, Wales, in 1900. No one would mistake his nationality, for he is unmistakably Welsh, with all a Welshman's wit and love of argument. He is a very versatile character, having been a farmer, sailor, coalfactor and iron worker, prior to sailing for Canada in 1925. He came to the O.S.A. this winter intending to go on to the University later. He is one of the leading "Two in Ones" and has made many friends. He has served very ably as Sec.-Treas. for class '26 this spring; is an ardent socialist and has a taste for deep reading. Favorite saying: "I say, are we going to this lecture?"

CROW, ROBERT J.:

Bob was also born in Wales, at Wrexham, and while very young came out with his parents to Dalroy, Alberta, where he has lived ever since. He has proved himself very popular here, and his comic songs often amuse us on Literary meetings. He is always ready for work, his chief ambition being to practice the most scientific methods of farming, for although small he has big ideas. Favorite pastime: Entertaining the ladies. Favorite expression: "Well, I'll be cow kicked."





CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT BRUCE:

"If thou do but pierce his reserve
A good fellow thou findest."

Born in Tees, Alberta, in 1907, and has lived in this Province ever since with the exception of one year spent in the States. Bob is always found wearing a broad grin, this, coupled with his optimistic nature makes him a general favorite. His great ambition in life is to become a Bachelor of Science. At the present time this looks quite probable, judging from his attitude toward his work. Favorite saying: "That's right, I got it."

DICK, WILLIAM R.:

Bob was first heard to squeal in Saskatoon, but at present his home is in Calgary. Having taken several years in High School, he came to the O.S.A. as a "Two in One" and is a prominent member of his class. His cheery disposition has won him many friends, not excepting those of the fair sex. He greatly enjoys dancing and skating, but his favorite pastime seems to be taking walks after church on Sunday evenings. Popular phrase: "For Mike's sake." Weakness: Girls, especially brunettes.

FAWCETT, GEORGE G.:

This sandy-haired young gentleman was born in Polouse, Washington, U.S.A. He came to Hardisty at the early age of twelve months, but during the same year moved to Consort, where we find his home at present. George is also a "Two in One," an ambitious scholar, and believes in getting to the bottom of everything. Favorite pastime: Cracking jokes on his classmates. Popular saying: "Hanged if I know."

FINKENHAGEN, MARSHALL C.:

Born near Ellsworth, Iowa, in 1904, where he spent his boyhood days. In 1919 he arrived in Alberta, and now lives near Dalroy. He is a hard working conscientious fellow, "Stock Judging" being his favorite subject. Boxing is Finks' specialty at which he is no mean opponent. We wish him all good luck for the future and feel sure that he will make a success of life. Favorite saying: "It ain't agouna rain no mo'."

GARROW, HELEN J.:

Helen was born in Banffshire, Scotland, but came to this country when very young, and since then has been living at Brooks. She is very keen on her work, winning the prize for general proficiency in her first year here. She is very popular, having successfully fulfilled her duties as House President of the Farm Dormitory and also as member of the Students' Council. Motto: "Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today."

GILPIN, RIDGEWAY:

Ridge hails from near Viking, where his father has a ranch. Owing to the late threshing, Ridge was unable to be with us until the Fall Term was well advanced. Nevertheless he soon settled down to work and is showing us what he can do. Ridge believes in taking life as it comes, preferring to look upon the bright side of everything. We may safely predict that he has a good future in store for him. Favorite pastime: Writing letters.

GOULD, MATTHEW A.:

He was born in far away Nova Scotia at Stewache, in 1906. Of Matthew's early life we know very little, but when he was twelve years old his parents moved to Alberta and settled in the district of Consort. It was there that he received his Public and High School education, coming to the O.S.A. as a "Two in One." Matthew takes his work seriously, and has made himself very popular. He aspires to plan and own a farm one day. His favorite pastime is eating.

GRIFFITHS, MURIEL GWEN:

This saucy-eyed maiden claims Staffordshire, England, as her birthplace, but later came with her parents to Aden, Alberta. Gwen is a very industrious student. Her favorite class work is sewing, and she has displayed some very creditable articles in the exhibit. She has also done good work on the Social and Athletic Committees. Gwen's witty sayings have made her a very welcome contributor to the Chinook, and then the joke is generally at Helen's expense. She is a general favorite at all times and has no difficulty in securing a Friday night partner, for she is an excellent dancer. Favorite pastime: Walking out.

GROSE, GORDON S.:

Hails from Clive, and is a prominent student in the Sophomore class. He has travelled considerably, spending one winter in California and after leaving there he lived in Victoria two years. Eventually he returned to Sunny Alberta to take up the art of farming. Gordon takes a keen interest in all activities of the school and is very fond of skating, hockey and baseball. He makes friends readily with everyone. He may often be heard to say: "Oh, go to grass." Popular hobby: Eating candy.

HAGSTROM, HELMER:

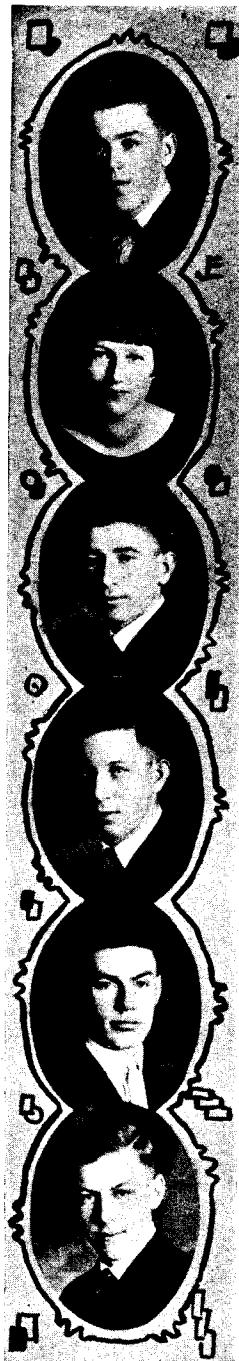
A native product of the district of Gwynne, Alberta. Although quiet and unassuming by nature, he takes great interest in the sporting activities of the school, particularly wrestling. Social functions also have great charms for Helmer and his presence at these gatherings is more or less habitual. In his spare time he may often be found hard at work in the Carpentry Shop. We believe that his two years at the O.S.A. will prove a great benefit to him.

HALL, ROBERT V.:

Bob glimpsed the sun's rays in the early morning of September 13th, 1904. Campbell, Minnesota, was blessed by his arrival and regretted his departure to Alberta in later years. Coming to the O.S.A. from Lacombe, he soon became famous as a sportsman. He is one of the husky Defence of the Bearcats; a boxer of some promise, and one of the Tumblers. He takes his work seriously enough, but his favorite pastime is: Dancing the Charleston with "Ruth." Popular saying: "Strut your stuff, kid."

HAUGEN, REUBEN:

Born in the famous farming district of Meeting Creek, Alberta. His favorite subjects are Field Husbandry and Farm Mechanics. With an ambition to grow registered seed we are sure that he will make his beloved district still more famous. He has taken a keen interest in the school activities, being secretary of the Debating Society and a keen participator in some of the Debates. Pet aversion: Radio experimenting. Pet diversion: Lying in bed till 8:10 in the morning.





HEIE, OLAF:

Olaf is a native of Kingsman, Alberta, where he is engaged in farming. He is an industrious worker and takes an especial interest in Dairying. He may also be often heard tinkering away in the Blacksmith Shop. Olaf is a good sportsman and is very fond of wrestling. At the O.S.A. his friends are numerous and we all join in wishing him a successful future. Favorite occupation: Studying Chemistry. Popular expression: "Come on boys, or we'll be late."

HILL, WILLIAM F.:

Born in far away Ontario, but now residing at Whitford, Alberta. Bill is a popular member of his class and a hard worker to boot. He has rather a retiring disposition, except when wearing the boxing gloves, when his rapid left and right uppercuts are very much in evidence. You may think he is not a ladies' man, but we believe he lost his heart before coming to the O.S.A. Favorite sport: Getting Fink out of bed. Popular saying: "Leaping Lizards."

HOGAN, LUELLA F.:

Arrived on this earth in St. Paul, Kansas, in 1904, but now claims Oyen as her home. Those knowing Luella will agree that she is an earnest student, of kind and loving nature and always ready to help those who are in need. Her greatest ambition is to train for a nurse in the University Hospital at Edmonton, and her interest in this subject leads us to believe that she will be a worthy addition to that institution. Favorite occupation: Looking after Jean. Favorite saying: "Oh, by jove."

HONEY, LYLE KEITH:

Lyle made his bow on Oct. 3rd, 1908, at Aberdeen, South Dakota. In later years he came with his people to Didsbury. Since his arrival at the O.S.A., Lyle has obviously been well satisfied with his lot. Naturally quiet and unassuming by nature, he smiles on all genially and goes about his studies in a business-like manner. We feel confident that he will be a great success in the future. Favorite hobby: Going to the movies. Popular phrase: "Gosh."

HUTCHINSON, ALEXANDER M.:

Born in the vicinity of Duhamel, and has inflicted his presence on that community ever since. His highest ambition is to become a scientific farmer and a successful stock man. Sandy may be found at all social functions and is certainly a general favorite, being President of the class in the Fall term. He is a partner of the firm of Hutchie & Co. Favorite expression: "Come on, get up Bill."

HUTCHISON, WILLIAM:

Saw his first daylight in Ottawa, 19 years ago, but migrated at an early age to Camrose, Alberta. He is at present assisting his father in farming and poultry raising and intends to show the "Old Man" some new ideas upon his return from the O.S.A. A noted hockey player and a promising boxer, is Bill. He is the other part of Hutchie & Co. Favorite pastime: Wearing out the Hall Dorm. steps.

JOHNSON, ROBERT W.:

Bob upset his first milk bottle in a quiet town in Derbyshire, England, in 1906. His parents, evidently thinking that their son would develop brain power superior to that of his fellow men, decided to take him abroad. They settled down at Spruce Grove, Alberta. Bob is an ambitious youth and has a pleasant smile for all. His greatest fear is the ladies, for we never see him on the dancing floor. His favorite saying is "I'll be cow-kicked by a mule."

KASER, MINNIE:

This good-natured young lady was born in Madras, Oregon, in 1906. At the age of three she came to Canada and took up her abode near Camrose, receiving her early education at Bittern Lake. Minnie is the House President of the Brick Dorm., and also an active member of both social and athletic committees. Her favorite pastime is: Getting free "Bobs." Her popular phrase: "Oh, for Pete's sake."

KINGSEP, OIE:

This fair maiden was born at Sylvan Lake, moving one year later with her parents to Eckville. She took her High School education at Red Deer and after teaching for a few years, came to the O.S.A. She has been a busy member of the Literary Committee and we feel sure that Oie will be successful in anything she undertakes. Her cheerful disposition will be remembered by her school mates. Her hobbies are: Playing and singing. Favorite expression: "I'll never make a cook."

LEHANE, JOSEPH:

"Broad in mind; short in stature,
Bad at times, but good in nature."

Joe registered his first kick in Dublin, Ireland March 1st, 1904. He migrated to Leduc, Alberta, in 1910, and there received his High School training. Deciding that a higher education would deliver him from the ranks of the toilers, Joe came to the O.S.A. in 1924. He takes quite an interest in the fair sex, but never lets anything interfere with his studies. His ambition is to become a Civil Engineer.

LEWIS, PERCY

Percy was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1900. At the age of eleven he sailed for America. After travelling considerably through the United States and Canada, he finally settled with relatives at Lacombe. His ambition to become a dairy farmer does not seem to merge well with his favorite studies Bacteriology and Chemistry. Percy has always an answer ready for any question whether it be wrong or right. He is known throughout the school as "Shorty" and his favorite pastime is balancing Chemical equations.





LEWIS, ERNEST R.:

Born and educated in Calgary, Ernie has been something of a rolling stone since he left school. After wandering about this Continent for some time, he decided to come to Olds to rub off some of the rust before proceeding to Varsity. Here, as one of the most sociable of the "Two in Ones," he has made friends on all sides. At sport he is supreme, capturing the Individual Championship on Field Day. As Manager of the O.S.A. Bearcats he has proved his worth. Ernie works hard and seriously and intends some day to become one of the good farmers of Alberta. He is indeed a Scholar, Athlete and Gentleman.

LINDLEY, GEORGE VICTOR:

"I miss my prayers to get me dressed by noon."—Pope. Vic hails from Coalville, Leicestershire, England. Prior to sailing for Canada at the age of 17, he went through Dentstone College and Loughborough University. On arriving in Alberta he bought a farm Northwest of Lacombe, where he batched for two years before deciding to come to the O.S.A. There is no doubt as to Vic's popularity at the O.S.A., for he was Vice-President of the Sophomore class during the Fall Term and is an assistant editor of this magazine. Pastime: Taking a bath during carpentry period. Maxim: A maximum output with the minimum effort.

MARR, WALLACE ERWIN:

Wallace was born at Millet and celebrated his 17th birthday last year. He grew up with the pigs and chickens but he doesn't squeal or cackle; in other words, he was not much affected by his environment. He never seems to allow his studies to worry him, but is always going to start studying seriously "next week." His favorite pastime is chewing gum. Favorite resting spot: On either Dorm. Porch.

MARSHALL, RACHEL:

Rachel was born in the States, but her parents brought her to Alberta at an early age and made their home at Innisfail. Being the eldest in the family, she has learned consideration for others and the girls in the Brick Dorm. know that she still carries out this policy. She takes her work seriously and is a general favorite. Her popular expression is: "This ain't studying."

McALLISTER, ERIN R.:

A product of B.C., but now living at Eldoren, Alberta. Erin is of Irish Scotch parentage as his name indicates. He inherits his wit and smile from the Irish and care of the "Siller" from the Scotch. He is one of the youngest members of the class, but a general favorite. A hard worker, winning the scholarship for the year '24-'25. If brains, character and grit are the essential factors of a successful career, we feel sure that he will make good. This year he fills the responsible position of Treas. to the Council and Business Manager of the Magazine. Weakness: The North Country. Favorite pastime: Writing out receipts.

McDONALD, PRESTON:

Mac came north with his parents from Fredonia, Kansas, to Alberta in the spring of 1911, and now resides at Mirror. His main ambition while at the O.S.A. is to attain the highest standing in his class and knows that this may be only obtained by diligent studying and hard work. His spare time is spent in reading books from the Extension Library. He may be heard to say: "Got kinder a punk mark on that test," and if you ask what it was you will find that it was in the neighborhood of 90%. Favorite hobby: Writing prize essays.

McKELLAR, ARTHUR:

Commonly known as "Red." He was born at Carberry, Manitoba, but his parents later moved to Kerrobert, Saskatchewan. After spending several years there, he moved with his people to Islay, Alberta, but his present home is at Pouc Coupe, B.C. Red adopts a very serious outlook on life and we see in him the farmer of tomorrow. He works hard at his studies, but is also fond of "A Jazz." Favorite pastime: Working mathematical problems and combing his hair. Favorite saying: "Time to eat."

MORRISROE, JOSEPH:

Joe first exercised his lungs in the year 1907, in the town of Delphia, Indiana. At the tender age of two months his parents brought him to the young city of Red Deer, Alberta, where he still makes his home. He is "Hail Fellow, well met" with everyone and is known to all his classmates by "that laugh." He spends considerable time studying and specializes in Veterinary Science. Favorite pastime: Skating, or step dancing. Popular expression: "That's not bad for an amateur. Weakness: Stealing bed clothes from Kit.

NANCE, THEODORE:

Ted was born in the State of Oklahoma, U.S.A. in 1907. Not contented with life there he chose Sunny Alberta as his future home and settled down at Irricana. Ted is an all round Athlete taking a great interest in boxing, skating and acrobatics. He also won the half mile walking race on Field Day in the Fall term. Being of studious nature, he has managed to get well up in his class and we wish him every success for the future. Favorite pastime: Demonstrating Darwin's Theory. Weakness: Good looking girls.

NEILSON, MARTIN C.:

"He loves music and also beauty
The night for love and the day for duty."

Martin first squawked for nourishment in Windermere, B.C., on March 8th, 1908. He came to Calgary at an early age where he received his preliminary schooling. Wishing to further his education along Agricultural lines, he came to the O.S.A. in '24. Hockey is his greatest pleasure and he has played well for the Defence for both the school and Town team. His greatest ambition is to become a millionaire and have an artificial "Frost" in his home so that he may skate all the year round. Favorite saying: "Go to school and let me sleep."





NELSON, GRACE:

This fair-haired young maiden was born at Deep Creek, Wash., in 1910, but while still very young she came to Canada with her parents, who settled near Huxley, Alberta, and it was there that Grace received her early education at Ashcroft School. She is a very conscientious student and an all round good sport, providing the Brick Dormitory with plenty of fun and laughter. Grace believes in the motto "Just living happy is a fine thing to do," and looks on the "Whiteside" rather than the dark. Favorite saying: "That doesn't bother me none."

NEWSHAM, LUTHER:

This quiet second year boy is a native of Innisfail and is as proud of it as it is of him. Though of a retiring disposition, yet he possesses some sterling qualities which will go far to make him successful in after life. He always stands well up at the top of his class, but makes no boast about it. He will have nothing whatever to do with the ladies, avoiding all dances, but taking a keen interest in the school concerts. He is very fond of skating and may often be seen on the rink. When he can't think of anything else to say he will fall back on his old standby, "Aw, go on."

NORRIS, THEODORE ERNEST:

Like many other O.S.A. students Ernest hails from the the United States, being born in Oklahoma on March 1st, 1902. We next hear of him in Colorado. In 1914 he came to Alberta and lived first at Strathmore and then went to Castor. Ernest returned to the States in 1919, where he attended Kansas High School for two years. He has made himself thoroughly popular at the O.S.A. and we shall all miss him when he departs. Pet diversion: Washing dishes. Pet aversion: Posing for his photograph.

OCHS, ERNEST:

Born at Lacombe on September 4th, 1906, but he now resides at Morningside, where he is a well known farmer. Ernest is a hard working chap and may be seen busy working in the Carpentry Shop in his spare moments. He also takes a great interest in sports, especially wrestling and boxing. We all extend to him our best wishes for every success when he returns to the farm in the spring. Favorite pastime: Working Arithmetic problems. Favorite saying: "Oh, fellows, let's go."

OGILVIE, PATRICK I.:

Famous "loud speaker" of the "Two in Ones." Pat was born in Jamaica in the West Indies, and at times he still thinks he is on the Spanish Main. He was educated all over the world and at last his uncle persuaded him to take up farming in Alberta. Next year we hope to find him firmly established as a Sod Buster. If Pat is not sweet sixteen he at least lives up to the sweet part, for he is quite a favorite with the ladies. He doesn't appear to work over hard, but exams show him near the top. He is just learning how to skate and stays with it despite the bumps. We wish him every success for the future.

OKE, HAROLD E.:

Harold was born at Nanton, Manitoba, on May 30th, 1904 and moved to Hanna in 1917, where he now lives on the farm. He came to our happy circle to complete his course after taking his first year at Youngstown in 1922. He is a very conscientious student and does well in class, his greatest talent being used in solving math. problems. On Friday evenings he may be seen at a house one door west of the Post Office. Popular pastime: Arguing when not studying.

PECK, DAVID A.:

Was first heard to chirp at Bolton, England, where he received his early education. In 1921 he came to Oyen, Alberta, where he has been farming. He is very studious by nature, and takes a very keen interest in his studies. He is always present at all Social and Literary functions and has distinguished himself as a debater. We wish him every success for the future. Favorite pastime: Studying. Favorite saying: "Search me."

RIIS, MARTHA:

"Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others,
Cannot keep it from themselves."

Martha opened her smiling brown eyes at Blackfalds, 18 years ago, and that town has yet the honor of claiming her presence. She is a very popular member of her class and has done active work on the Magazine Staff. On leaving the O.S.A. she intends to take up nursing at the University. She has our best wishes and fortunate will be those who come under her care. Her hobbies are dancing and attending meetings.

ROBINSON, CHARLES C.:

Better known as Kit. He was first known to kick the blankets in the year 1908 in the town of Innisfail. He is well liked by all and spends considerable time studying. He specializes in Botany and especially Scientific names.

"He often combs his hair; at skating he's a bear,
But take a lurch; don't feel his punch,
For recovery—is rare."

Weakness: Writing love letters. Favorite expression: "Leave it to me."

SAMIS, KENNETH G.:

"Student, Athlete, Gentleman, aye, every inch a man."

Born in Olds in 1906 and liked the place so well that he has lived here ever since. During his first year his offices were many. He was secretary of the Students' Council, Class President, and the school delegate to the boys' parliament at Edmonton. He was also the lightweight wrestling champion for 1924-25. This year he did well in the Field Day events, and is also one of the Tumblers. Truly a man of many parts.

SMELTZER, FRANK J.:

Edmonton is his birthplace and present home. Many of us wonder if his brilliant hair and freckles are due to the sunny climate of the north country. He is one of the leading "Two in Ones" and was an outstanding member of the boys' parliament at Edmonton last Xmas. He has been very popular here and we all extend our best wishes to him for the future. Favorite pastime: Helping the girls with their Maths.

STRACHOTA, GERTRUDE H.:

"Life is not life at all with no delight."

Gertie, as she is commonly known by all her friends, comes to us from Killam, where she received her early education. She is a general favorite and stands near the top of her class, especially in cooking. This was a great aid to her in winning one of the general proficiency prizes last year. Her cheerful disposition has brought sunshine into many homesick hearts at the O.S.A. Favorite hobby: Studying dietetics after 8 p.m. Common expression: "Quit your kidding."





TAYLOR, VELMER A.:

Vel was first heard to call for his "Mamma" at Pembroke, Ontario, where he lived for eleven years. On an expedition to the North Pole he eventually discovered Grande Prairie, where he took up his abode. He came to the O.S.A. as an active "Two in One" and is a member of the Athletic Committee. He was organizer and trainer of the "Tumblers" and a very prominent member of the "Bearcats." Favorite pastime: Scoring goals and visiting "Dot." Ambition: To specialize in Dairying.

WALKER, LAWRENCE S.:

Hails from Hull, England, and came to Canada in the winter of 1924. He is extremely popular with everyone and was an active member of the Literary Committee, and took a keen interest in the Extension Library. It is believed that he will be settling down in B.C. at an early date and we wish him every success. His duty as he considers it, is to disturb the slumbers of his room mate at 8 a.m., just the time when a fellow wants to sleep, by relieving him of his blankets. Favorite expression: "I've called on behalf of the Extension Library."

WATSON, DUNCAN K.:

Commonly known as "Dunc" or "D.K." Hails from Edinburgh, Scotland, where for some years he was engaged in Horticultural work. After travelling far and wide he decided that Sunny Alberta suited him best, and we now find him studying industriously to complete his Agricultural education before settling down. He did good work last year on the Literary Committee and this year has helped considerably with the Students' Library. Pet diversion: Planning how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

WEBSTER, DONALD M.:

Donald took his first breath at Fernie, B.C., on August 2nd, 1909. At an early age he moved to Calgary where he lived six years, and from there to Airdrie, where he is now helping his parents on the farm. He has made himself very popular at the O.S.A. Don carried off several prizes at the Seed Fair this year, but we understand that these are few in number compared with those won at other Fairs. We also believe that he is interested in other "Fairs" as well. Favorite pastime: Breaking trails to "Bar U."

WESTRA, JOHN K.:

Hails from Bergum, Holland, but now lives at Lougheed, Alberta, which has been his home since 1914. Jack has become a general favorite here; we wish him a successful career. He likes a good time, especially dancing, but his social activities are exceeded by his diligence and sagacity in class work. His weakness is for blondes. His favorite saying: "Did you ask for my mail, Roy?"

WOOD, HARRY:

Popularly known as "Red." Spilt his first milk bottle in 1907 at the famous town of Carstairs, which place has held his attention ever since. He is one of "the notorious three," Martin and Joe being the other two members. He is much in evidence at the dances. Harry won the medal for wrestling last year and we hope he will uphold the honor of the second year in this term's contest. Favorite pastimes: Riding wild horses and judging stock. Pet diversion: Seeing Dorothy home.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF CLASS '26

Class '26 is the largest and has proved one of the most studious classes the school has ever had. The results of the Christmas examinations will prove this, the average being high and the amount of time spent on study being very gratifying to the instructors. During the first few weeks after Christmas there was a lapse and the work was, to a great extent, put aside, and the class indulged in a good time generally. We are sure that this will not prove deleterious because the students realize that they must work, and work hard in order to keep up their reputation.

In the sports the Sophomores were not behind the Freshies and made a very creditable showing on Field Day as well as at all games and athletic contests. Two of the stars belonged to the "Two in One" class and they did much to keep up the reputation of the Sophomores along this line.

At the very first Friday night entertainment we had a noted fortune teller with us. After a great deal of trouble, and at no small expense, the magazine staff has been able to hire her to tell the fortunes of the different members of Class '26. This young lady is the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter. This gives her power to see, hear and interpret things in a way that seems almost superhuman. It is superhuman because she herself is superhuman. She is able to read future and character from palms, skull, signature, cards, tea cup and Lindley's chemistry notes without making one mistake in ten thousand. This being true, you will probably find it interesting to see your future as well as that of your classmates. The following is the interpretation of this lady's comment on the futures of members of the class.

Mr. Samis, who lately resigned from the Students' Council, will most likely try a great many things before he finds what suits him best. Sooner or later he will become a Commercial Traveller selling brush breakers to the Arabians; Martin Neilson and his wife who is the daughter of a Baptist minister, will become a missionary in China; Alex Buckley, who works hard and minds his own business, will represent Bow Valley at Ottawa; while Fred Bennett, who calls "Order" so well at the class meetings, will be Sergeant-at-Arms in the same house; Percy Lewis, the man who speaks so boldly in the livestock class, will be selling a cow with adjustable legs so that tall or short can milk her with equal ease; Luther Newsham will not live single long after he leaves the school; shortly after reaching home a young and beautiful lady will congratulate him on the splendid showing he made at school—poor Luther—this will be too much for his heart; Gertrude Strachota, after buying two cars and dyeing her hair, will, in the end, catch a man only to find that he was likewise camouflaged; Bob Cunningham is doomed to be fat; he will continue to put on flesh until his lap completely disappears; Mr. Logan will be a master detective; his first coup will be a Ford and he will win fame by running down a jackrabbit; Mr. Webster will ultimately become Mayor of Airdrie; he will raise poultry under the town hall steps as a side line; Pat Ogilvie will have the distinction of making Calgary a sea port, by turning his blowing to sucking and raising the water from the Pacific through a four-inch pipe; Smeltzer will be Secretary of Boys' Work, giving the O.S.A. full credit for the start it gave him; Grace Nelson will make her living by breaking

horses that Pete Vandermere can't ride; Erin McAllister will distinguish himself by inventing a snow plow that will speed up agriculture in the north by allowing farmers to get on the land two weeks earlier; Miss Kingsep will star in a Paramount Picture, "My Man"; Joe Morrisroe, with his artistic tastes, will be a sculptor, working chiefly on tomb stones; Harry Wood, who detests work, will invent a perpetual motion machine which will save mankind and himself a great deal of labor; Eileen Adams will write a book entitled "Welsh and Wales for Me," using "Cowie" as a non-de-plume; Sandy Hutchinson will be a bell hop in a large hotel in Montreal where the tips exceed the salary; Bill Hutchison, who takes such an interest in Botany, will do his country a great service as a Pathologist; Miss Kaser, who was very disappointed with her graduation picture, will take up photography and will improve that science very materially; McDonald will become so absent-minded that it won't be safe for him to tie his shoe lace on the street for fear that he will forget and get ready for bed; Mr. Peck will marry Miss Hogan shortly after leaving the school; they will rent furnished housekeeping rooms and Peck will support his bride by selling gopher poison; Robert Dick will be a pilot in the Canadian Air Mail Service; he will be up in the world at least part of the time; Marr, who can't get enough gum, will buy out Wrigley's and will enlarge the plant so as to furnish him-

self with an adequate supply; Ted Nance will soon tire of farming and become an undertaker; he will work in conjunction with Joe Lehane who will be a bootlegger and a coroner; D. K. Watson will still be trying to see the jokes in this magazine; George Fawcett will be a man of means; if he does everything he means to he will do well; Miss Riis will be a housekeeper and homemaker; her partner will love her dearly which will make up for his many faults; Taylor will make a living for two by collecting gossip for the daily papers; E. R. Lewis will referee for Western Canada League for ten years; during that time he will visit the hospital sixty-two times; Harold Oke will gain prominence by acquiring two million warts; Gwendolyn Griffiths will push an iron in a laundry until rescued by Bob Hall; they will be very happy together and more happy apart; Finkenhagen and Hill will form a company and will search in likely places for the "Missing Link"; they will begin their search in the blacksmith shop, no expense will be spared; they will examine the Farm Dormitory carefully for traces of this long sought curiosity.

Having told us this, our fortune teller said she would do no more, so we had to be content. Some of these statements may readily be believed, others you feel skeptical about. We wish to impress upon you, however, the fact that she never makes a mistake.

—W.R.D.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Governments are criticized, admired and ignored; so it has been and so it apparently shall ever be. The Students' Council of the O.S.A. is no exception to this observation.

The Students' Council is a representative group of students, consisting of two mem-

bers elected from each of the six classes in the school and two members chosen by the Principal from the student body. The executive of the Council is elected by the council members in the first meeting of the Fall term. The officers of the 1925-26 Council are as follows:

President: James McQuarrie; Vice-President, Alex Buckley; Secretary, W. Stirrum; Treasurer, Erin McAllister.

All these men have taken a deep interest in the affairs of the student body and have put much time and energy into the work of the Council as have all the other members, but to a lesser degree. James McQuarrie is to be complimented on the able manner in which he has piloted the Council through many complex problems and trying situations. The executive experience which he has gained in this work should be a valuable asset to him in years to come.

The duties of the Council are many and varied—it has executive and judicial powers, i.e., it has the power to enforce the laws of its constitution and upon the violation of these laws, to administer punish-

ment to the offenders; other work coming under the jurisdiction of the Council is the organization of the different classes, such as the calling of meetings for nominations, the supervision of all elections and the handling of the student's fee. This money is paid out to the various committee in the form of grants and is also used for other purposes which are deemed as beneficial to the student body as a whole.

Although the Students' Council has been in operation for only two years, it has been proved an undoubted success. The Councils of '24-25, '25-26 have broken the trail and as in all new organizations of this kind, have encountered many difficulties and problems. These have been practically all overcome and the future for Councils to come is very promising indeed. —W.W.C.



THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Seated (left to right)—F. Burns, J. M. McQuarrie, (President), A. Buckley (Vice-President), C. W. Stirrum (Secretary), I. Dodge.

Standing (left to right) - W. C. Johnson, L. Cooper, W. W. Cram, L. Hogan, G. Whiting, E. McAllister, H. Garrow, K. Samis, C. L. Doan (absent).

THE O.S.A. EXPERIMENTAL UNION

(By THOS. SIGURDSON, President)

The Experimental Union was born in the year 1914. At that time there were sixty young men in attendance at the Olds School of Agriculture. There were no ex-students of the O.S.A. in those days to offer a helping hand to this little infant organization, and out of the sixty young men only a few were sympathetic and willing to help. However, with the help from the few who were enthusiastic about its welfare, together with those who attended the O.S.A. in the following years, the generous support and hard work of Mr. F. S. Grisdale, then Instructor in Field Husbandry, and Mr. W. J. Elliott, Principal at that time, the infant thrived and grew into an organization of considerable size and strength, carrying on various experiments, particularly testing out the adaptability of the various varieties of grains and grasses in the districts in which the members were located.

For two very definite reasons the growth of the Union was retarded, and, in fact, ceased to function in the year 1918. In the first place, some of the members were taking an active part in the Great War, others could not spare the time required to carry on experimental work, as they were called upon to produce food stuffs to the utmost of their ability. The second reason was the Influenza Epidemic, which practically prevented assembling the public for meetings or re-unions, and finally was the cause for closing the Olds School of Agriculture for a whole year.

This young organization did not come to life again until the year 1921 when it was reorganized as a branch or sub-organization

of the O.S.A. Alumni Association. Since that time it has had continuous growth, and is at the present time in a very healthy condition, eagerly watching for opportunities to further its progress.

Each year samples of grains, grasses and fruit are distributed to any member of the Union, who sends his application for such to the Olds School of Agriculture. Through this distribution of high quality seed which has been scattered to practically all parts of the Province, the quality of the crops as a whole has been brought to a much higher standard of perfection. One cannot fully realize what this distribution of seed has meant in dollars and cents to the Province of Alberta.

One of the most important achievements of the Experimental Union is the Seed Fair which is held annually in conjunction with the O.S.A. Alumni Reunion. This feature has grown by leaps and bounds, particularly during the past two years. Over seventy entries were on exhibition at the 1925 fair and \$171.00 was paid out in prize money. In 1926 the entries were well over the one hundred mark with \$223.75 paid in prizes. It is now a recognized fact that the O.S.A. Experimental Union Seed Fair is the largest and best of its kind in the Province, with the exception of the Annual Provincial Seed Fair.

It is the earnest intention of the executive to introduce other important features into the programme of the Experimental Union as soon as financial conditions will warrant.

Milestones in Life!



GRADUATION from college is the first milestone in a young man's life; securing a farm home marks the second; independence the third.

Your own initiative secured the first; with the help of the Canadian Pacific Railway, you can secure the second and third. This Company has large areas of choice mixed-farming lands in Western Canada, which can be purchased at low cost and on long easy 35-year amortization terms of payment.

In its irrigation districts in Alberta, the Company also has irrigated lands, at reasonable prices and on similar terms, particularly adapted to intensive farming.

If desirous of securing a practical knowledge of Canadian Farming methods before taking up a farm of your own, this Company, through its Farm Labour Service, will find employment for you on a Western Canadian Farm.

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OLDS



SECOND YEAR MEN Studying Surveying

A Dream

I dreamt I did die,
And to Heaven did go.
"Where did you come from?"
They wanted to know.
Said I, "From the O.S.A."
St. Peter did stare;
"Come in and sit down;
You're the first one from there."

* * * *

Lemon colored cows
Are Mr. Cowie's rage,
But Mr. Weir was doubtful
So the twain a war did wage.

Mr. Cowie thinks he won,
And so does Mr. Weir;
But neither won the battle,
We very greatly fear.

We had a quiet talk with old Andy Carruthers, faithful caretaker of the O.S.A.'s dairy cows. During our conversation he told us this one:

One of the British boys was helping Andy with the milking early one morning. After Andy had explained in great detail the process of caring for the cows in the morning, such as feeding, watering and so on, Andy asked him if he understood.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "First you give them their breakfast and a drink of water, then you go and drain their crank cases."

* * * *

We tolerate our English
And our Algebra as well;
Physics is not so very hard,
But Chemistry's—er, swell.

AN HOUR SPENT IN THE LIBRARY

How to get the most value from bits of spare time is a subject that interests many people. Very few have enough leisure time that they may conveniently read what they wish to read; and often when they do have time for such recreation, the material they desire is not available.

Suppose a person should wander into the O.S.A. Extension Library to spend an hour or so of his spare time. There, within the wall of the library he has every class of reading matter desired.

A few moments' glance at the newspapers may satisfy him as to the leading news events of the world. Magazines, bulletins and pamphlets are at his elbow wherein almost any phase of information he desires can easily be disclosed. Books of learning and study are plentiful, thus he has the opportunity of expanding his knowledge on

any particular subjects he may desire. Classes of fiction to suit everyone, young and old alike, are available. Thus, our friend, during his spare time, eventually selects some book of fiction, hastily scans the pages to see if the trend of the story suits his particular taste for fiction, and, since this is an Extension Library, records the book in the register and goes home to enjoy to his heart's content just the class of fiction he desires.

It is surprising to how great an extent a few minutes' or an hour's reading each day will expand a person's knowledge, not on one particular subject, but on nearly everything in general. Next to travel, it is said, reading is the best way of acquiring knowledge. To this all Library members will agree; it is certainly a splendid source of education and entertainment.

—J.A.W.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

Although the Society did not get to work till the beginning of the spring term, it has arranged some very instructive and interesting debates. With R. Newcom, as President, and R. Haugen as Secretary, a very good programme has been arranged for the Inter-Class Debates.

These debates, although late in starting this year, have always produced keen interest between the various classes at the O.S.A. This interest was further stimulated by the Department of Agriculture when it offered a cup as a prize to the class obtaining the highest number of points during the year. At the time of writing there have

been only two debates and the fate of the cup is unknown. There are still to be four more debates before the cup will be awarded to the successful class.

While the debates so far have been interesting, there is great need for improvement in style, platform manner, presentation of material and work in obtaining that material.

Debates held at the O.S.A. are of great value to all of the students. They develop confidence, increase vocabulary, broaden the mind on questions of the day, and fit the students for the responsibility of citizenship.

—R.H. and R.N.

HOME MAKING

By DOMESTIC SCIENCE INSTRUCTOR

Every woman can recall the days when her chief delight was to invite her dolls and little playmates to a meal of mud pies and imaginary tea, served in broken dishes and tin cans; after which the dolls were tucked away for a much needed sleep while the make-believe mother busied herself washing and mending their clothes and sweeping her house. It is these natural instincts of a girl, as revealed in her childhood play, that are brought out and developed through a course in Home Economics.

In the time of our grandmothers the only avenue open to girls was to learn house-keeping and then make a home of their own, but in these modern times, girls enter practically every walk of life. Owing to these existing circumstances a girl goes directly from school to business, so that when she is ready to enter a home of her own she does not understand the fundamental principles of running it. A course in Home Economics whether taken in Elementary School, Night School, College or University, would help smooth away many of the difficulties that she is bound to encounter in establishing and maintaining her new home.

A peep into a "hope chest" of a bride-to-be shows that the first thing a girl thinks of is what sort of linen she will buy, and what quality she will get. If a girl has not had any experience in the selecting of linen, this will be a difficult thing for her to decide. But with proper training she knows the tests for linen, the difference between double and single damask, and how much linen she would need to buy. Not only this, but she would receive a training in the planning and decorating of a house and the selecting of furniture.

After a girl is married, she must take up the tasks of cooking three meals a day.

washing the dishes, cleaning the house, doing the mending and sewing for the family, the purchasing for the home and looking after the family in general. These things are all taught in a Home Economics course.

In being taught how to cook, a girl also learns the composition of the different foods the selection of food and the planning of meals for a well balanced diet. In this way she will know how to care for the health of her family, by serving them well cooked and properly planned meals.

Then she is instructed in the composition, wearing quality, and cleaning of different utensils and metals, also the care that the house should be given.

From this she is found learning the principles of design, and to do her own sewing. When a girl has been earning her own living before marriage, it is hard for her to make one salary do the same work afterwards, that two did before. Here again, the course is of use, in that it teaches the girl not to waste anything, but to use up all left over bits of food, to make over her clothes, and to purchase things economically and wisely.

In case of sickness or accident, the training given in home nursing and first aid would enable her to meet the emergency.

Last of all, but not the least in any way, there is the scientific versus the practical work. Besides learning how to do things, the girl has also learned why she does them in that way. This is one of the most important phases of a Home Economics course, because in knowing why she does her work in a particular way to obtain best results, she is able to keep up a greater and keener interest and get more actual enjoyment out of it.



SECOND YEAR WOMEN: A Lesson in Meal Serving

THE GLEE CLUB

Aside from the other numerous social activities and quite worthy of separate mention, we would like to introduce the Glee Club. This little organization composed of one member of the staff and four of the most active students, have done a great deal to promote the social life of the College. It afforded a chance for the students to get together and enjoy a couple of hours in games and singing. In general, it has produced an uplifting effect on all the students who came to these functions. The greatest difficulty was to conclude once the programme was started. The time all went too quickly. The singing afforded practice not only for lung development, but musical

training. Games promoted the "get together" spirit.

Last, but not least, the educational movie shows proved a drawing card to these entertaining evenings. This club deserves credit and we wish it success in the future years.

—H.J.G.

Mr. Weir: "Now, Ogilvie, can you tell me what your spinal column is?"

Pat: "My spinal column is a bunch of bones with a string running through them. My head sits on one end and I sit on the other."

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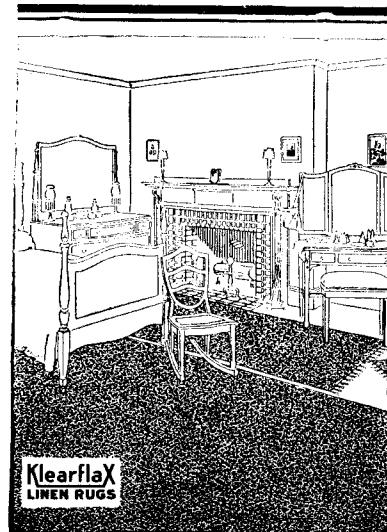
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THE DOWER ACT OF ALBERTA

(Cap. 135, R.S.A. 1922)

By HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS

(Advisor to the National Council of Women
of Canada)

Although the Dower Act applies equally to the wife's residence in towns and cities as it does to a wife's residence on a farm, it is of special interest to farmers, because the majority of farmers are the registered owners of the farms on which they and their wives live. It is because of this that I have selected this act for the subject of this article.

The idea of a widow's right to maintenance is a very old one, how old has been revealed by the discovery in Assyria in December and January, 1901-1902, of the Hammurabi Law, written more than 2200 years B.C.

According to Maine (in his ancient Law) the existence of provision by law for the widow was attributable to the Church which never relaxed its solicitude for the interest of the wife surviving the husband. It won perhaps, one of its most arduous triumphs when, after two or three centuries of exacting from the Bridegroom an express promise at marriage to endow his wife, at length succeeded in grafting the principle of Dower in the Customary Law of all Western Europe.

The Alberta Provincial Executive Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada has for many years urged the Government to establish by statute a wife's equity in her husband's estate during his lifetime, an equity earned by her in care of and work in their home for him and their children. All fair minded good husbands acknowledge this right and are eager to provide for their wives to the best of their

ability; but there are men who consider the house and everything pertaining to the home, is the result of their own industry and belongs to them. This is not just; a wife earns more than her keep and clothing. So far there is no law in Canada that gives a wife an economic independence; she has rights as a widow, but not as a wife beyond necessary food and clothing. She has, however, the right to receive gifts from her husband.

When Alberta was part of the North West Territories, it had a dower law which was repealed by the Dominion Parliament in 1886, after Alberta became a province with a Legislature Assembly, efforts were made by the women in 1906 to secure a Dower law, but these efforts were not successful until 1917. The prescribed length of this article does not permit of description of the previous acts that led up to the Dower Act.

The Alberta Dower Act was passed in 1917 when the Honorable Arthur Sifton was Premier. It gives dower only in the homestead of the husband and not in his whole estate as do the Dower Acts of some of the other Provinces. The "homestead" is not necessarily a homestead acquired by patent from the Crown because of certain residence and duty performed, but means the house in which a married man lives and includes, in rural districts, not more than 160 acres in which his residence is built; in urban districts besides his residence, not more than four adjoining lots in which it is situated.

Section 8 of the Act makes it very clear that a married man cannot dispose of or encumber his wife's interest in the "homestead" without her consent, for if he sells or mortgages, or encumbers it in any way, without her consent, her interest still remains as long as she lives. This does not apply to any mortgage or encumbrance made upon the homestead before 1917, nor shall the provisions of the Dower Act apply to any lien, mortgage or charges created under the provisions of the Municipal District Act, or the Municipal District Seed Grain Act.

The Dower Act deals only with the bare land and the empty house on it. It does not secure the widow the use of any of the stock, machinery or the furniture of her home. It does not give the wife ownership in anything but merely protects her interests as a widow in the homestead.

It was not until 1922 that the question "What was the wife's interest?" was submitted to the Appellate Court of Alberta in the case of Johnson & Johnson. The judgment was unanimous and was, in part, as follows:

"The interest of a wife in a homestead under the Dower Act is a life estate (use for life) after her husband's death—that is a contingent (depending on an uncertainty) interest; contingent not only upon the life of each of them, but also subject to be divested by consent, dispensation of consent by a judge or as I think, by estoppel (to bar by one's own act).

The only estate or interest created by the Dower Act is the contingent life estate above described; in other words, that this Act does not give her the right to remain in residence on the homestead defined by the Dower Act against the will of her husband."

According to the above judgment a married man could sell the homestead without the consent of his wife, the purchaser could obtain possession, eject the wife and retain

it until the death of the husband, when the wife's Dower right begins. The widow could return to the homestead, eject the purchaser and have the use of it until her death. The homestead in the meantime, belongs to the purchaser who has the right, on the death of the widow, to resume occupancy.

It might be the owner of the homestead would find it difficult under the above circumstances to find a purchaser, but the land being good, the price low, many a man would take a gambling chance on the long life of the owner, the predecease of the wife or the shortness of the life of the widow, to secure at a bargain, a good farm, several years crop and ultimately a clear title.

That this Dower Act should be amended at the next session of the Legislature must be the opinion of every woman and every just husband.

In the Overseas party there is:—
 A bonnet on a bee—not vice versa;
 Whiting not used for the ceiling;
 Wood, which or who, is not sawn;
 Stokes, who never stokes;
 Welsh, who is Scotch;
 Taffy, who is English;
 Breese, who does not blow;
 Stirum, who does not steer 'em;
 A King who is not a king;
 A Ward, that or who hasn't a nurse.

* * * *

Mr. Stewart: "I thought I told you to read 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' Didn't you like it?"

Jean: "Oh yes; I began it but it got too deep for me."

* * * *

Mr. Weir: "Can you tell me what a hypocrite is?"

Neilson: "Yes sir, it's a student who comes into an Animal Husbandry class with a smile on his face."



SPECIAL CLASS

First row (left to right)--H. Wood, J. Welch, J. Charlton.
 Second row--H. S. Wilson, A. H. Ward, C. M. Norman, C. W. Stirrup, J. N. Evans, G. Murray.
 Third row--J. Jamieson, F. Habecost, T. W. Breese, G. J. Stokes, G. P. Marchant, I. Fraser.
 Fourth row--G. Whiting, T. Y. King, C. Cunliffe, P. Dobbin.

Taken aboard R.M.S. Montclare, October 15th, 1925.

SPECIAL CLASS

During the Summer and Autumn of last year the Canadian Government, through the medium of the leading London newspapers, started an advertising campaign for what is commonly known as the Alberta, or the Hoadley scheme. The Government were looking for a young and good type of English settler, immaterial of whether he had been a farmer before or not, but who was willing to take up this vocation in Canada. During the Autumn of 1924 a party of some sixty English boys between the ages of 16 and 23,

had gone over to Canada on this scheme and had received instruction at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion. The course proved such a success that the Alberta Government decided to go on with the scheme and accordingly arrangements were made for the instruction of English boys in a practical course at the three Provincial Schools in Alberta, namely, at Olds, Vermilion and Claresholm.

The scheme can be roughly outlined as follows: After a fee of £50 had been deposited for board and running expenses, and

the person was declared morally and physically fit, he became entitled to the full Special Course at any of the Schools and the Government guaranteed to find him a position on a farm after the course had terminated. The Government, in some cases, assisted those wishing to take up this scheme by lending part or all of the passage money. In this connection it may be mentioned that the passage money, third class boat and rail, amounted to roughly £25 from London to Olds. This year, however, a material reduction has been made in the immigrant fares, and I believe that a person can now get to Canada for the ridiculously small sum of about \$15 or \$20.

This deals more or less with the principles of the Alberta scheme; we will now deal with the working of it and the results obtained.

The scene is Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, England. Time, any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. "Well, young man, what can I do for you?" says Mr. Ross, beaming from behind a desk in one of the expensively, but tastefully furnished rooms in Canada House.

"I have called here with reference to this scheme I have been hearing such a lot about," says an immaculately dressed young man about town. "Certainly," says Mr. Ross for the 25th time. "I will give you a bunch of literature on the subject and put you wise to anything you may not understand." Being a real town boy and never having been on a farm before, he naturally asked how his chances were for an ultimate success. Mr. Ross soon put his mind at ease, and after the necessary preliminaries had been completed he was enrolled. In all, some 68 boys eventually embarked for Canada. Before touching on the journey experiences, however, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Little, O'Kelly and Ross for their untiring services put at the disposal of the would-be young farmers. They were always ready with sound advice

and full information notwithstanding the fact that their time was taken up with a good many other problems.

On the 9th of October the Olds party started from Liverpool on the Canadian Pacific S.S. Montclare. It was for some, or perhaps for most of us, the first time we went across the water, and the experience gained was certainly interesting. The ocean passage was extremely enjoyable and very much appreciated by most members of the party, each one showing their appreciation in a distinctly different and original way. The comfort of the journey was very much enhanced by the special care and arrangements that the C.P.R. made for our comfort. But what you gain on the swings you lose on the roundabouts, for after the lazy and comfortable existence on board ship, we were suddenly plunged into the very uncomfortable and rather hard mode of travelling, namely the Colonist car. But our spirits were by no means dampened and we arrived safely in Olds on October 20th. Two outstanding features of our journey are imprinted on our minds. One is the beautiful Canadian scenery; and the other the C.P.R. charges.

This is more or less how we spend our time here and learn how to become successful and economical and better farmers. The mornings are spent in practical work on the farm, and the afternoons on lectures. The principal practical work is farm work, carpentering, blacksmithing, gas and farm engineering. Our lectures deal with the following subjects: Field Husbandry, Agronomy, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Farm Management, Livestock, Dairying and Canadian Civics.

These lectures are all of great value to us and are delivered in such a way that one cannot but help being interested.

In concluding I would like to state that this course has proved to be very useful indeed, and that it could not possibly have

(Continued on page 67)

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THE SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL CLASS

(Continued from page 64)

been planned out better as it is a particularly difficult matter to cater for all requirements and cases. However, a happy medium has been struck. Thanks to the splendid efforts of the members of the staff, we will leave this spring the wiser and the better for the valuable instruction we have received at the O.S.A. We will then prove the ultimate practical success of Mr. Hoadley's scheme by becoming some of Canada's foremost farmers.

C.W. v. L.S.

HOW TO DANCE

Behold! Dancing is a matter of confidence. Go right up to the best dancer and ask her. Be confident. After she has re-

fused, keep on asking until you get a dance. When the music starts, advance. With the right arm encircle the lady's waist; with the other clinch her right hand. Shove off! Keep confident! Pilot her in a circular route about the hall. When you bump into anyone glare. He will apologise. When you step on her feet, be courteous. Pardon her. Blame on the music or the floor. Keep confident. Show her your critical ability. Find fault with the orchestra. Say the floor is not smooth enough or is too slippery. Carry on a conversation to ease her agony. When you stumble, tell her you are trying a new step. Even offer to teach it to her. When the music stops, applaud loudly and support her to her seat. After she has thanked you, look for another victim. Be bold! Dancing is a matter of confidence.

THE MEMORIAL

An educational institution grows and becomes famous through the traditions and memories handed down from class to class. The O.S.A. is a young institution, but it is growing older year by year and as it grows it is developing traditions and fond memories, giving an atmosphere to the school life that is peculiarly its own. The greatest treasure and finest memory we have is the memory of the splendid self-sacrifice made by the men of our school in the past Great War.

As every Englishman is proud of the names of Nelson, Wellington, and other famous sailors and soldiers; as the heart of every Scotchman swells with pride at the thought of the deeds and fame of the Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders; so does the heart of every true Canadian thrill with pride at the thought of the men who fought at Vimy Ridge, Ypres, Somme and Hill 70. They went into the war without name or fame; they came out covered with honor and glory. As a Canadian institution the O.S.A. is proud of the men who left her doors to serve in Flander's Fields and more than proud of the ten brave who made the supreme sacrifice.

The first great aim was to erect a gymnasium as a memorial and what a fitting one it would have made to the flower of Canadian manhood. A place where the future students would have trained themselves to greater perfection in womanhood and manhood with always before them that splendid example of manhood. Surely a memorial of this nature would have served two great purposes, a lasting and splendid memorial to those boys who gave their all for us and assisted the O.S.A. in turning out men and women with bigger and greater ideals. A splendid effort was put forward to raise

funds, the students and ex-students responded nobly, but the cost was too great and the project had to be dropped.

The thought of a memorial, however, was still in the minds of the members of the Alumni Association, and at their summer meeting in 1925 gave their President the authority to form a committee to evolve some plan. The committee was appointed and after going thoroughly into the matter found that they could purchase a clock for \$150 more than the funds they already had. A dance was determined upon with the object of raising this \$150. On January 29th one of the most successful dances ever held in the O.S.A. netted the committee their desired funds. Owing to the untiring efforts of Mr. Kemp the dance will long remain in the memories of those who were present. The hall was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue. In one corner of the stage Flander's Fields were represented with a lonely cross standing among the poppies and the moon shining overhead. On streamers the famous battles in which the Canadians fought were lettered. In the centre of the hall hung the good old Union Jack. The dance was opened by reveille. As the last strains of "Home, Sweet Home" died away, the "Last Post" was sounded. As the crowd wended its way home thoughts of war days and the friends who sacrificed so much that they might have freedom and liberty, were uppermost on their minds.

At the next summer re-union the memorial will be unveiled with an impressive ceremony. It is to take the form of a large clock with a heavy bronze tablet in the base. Upon the tablet will be engraved the names of the ten gallant men from the O.S.A. who made the supreme sacrifice. It will be placed in the main lobby at the foot of the

stairs leading to the second floor. It will be in a prominent position where all may see it, and a constant reminder that shall be told for all time; a fitting emblem that we will never forget the boys who gave their all for us. Who will be able to look at this

emblem of self-sacrifice and true character without forming a desire to become a true Canadian man or woman and try to live up to the ideals for which they gladly gave their lives.

J. Mc.

TREATISE ON A COW

The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile.

She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk; provides the filler for hash and at last is skinned by those she has benefitted, as mortals commonly are.

The young cow is called a calf and is used in the preparation of chicken salad.

The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. This is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel on the end has a unique educational value. Persons who milk cows often come in contact with this tassel and possess vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force. The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this is filled, the cow retires

to a quiet spot where her ill-manners will occasion no comment, and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach where it is converted into cow. The cow has no upper plate. All her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result she bites up and gums down.

The male cow is called a bull and is lassoed along the Rio Grande—fought south of the Colorado, and finally shot in the vicinity of Ottawa.

A slice of cow is worth eight cents in the cow; 14 cents in the hands of the packers and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 23)

We have beauty all around us in Alberta and yet we have districts where it is displaced, which have taken on down-at-heels appearance, where weeds are in abundance and people are losing heart. Here is where we need to put into operation some such plan of Co-operation District Building. I commend the idea to our Agricultural students who are just entering upon life with the vigor, hopes and ambitions of youth. Who else could give greater energy and enthusiasm to such work?

Do not be content with mere individual success, but endeavor to repay in some measure what you have gained from the schools of the province, by being a Builder in that community in which you decide to play your part in life.

Unbreakable combinations of the O.S.A.:
Muriel Welsh and Len Cooper.

Miss Samis and Bill Cram.

McAllister and his receipt book.



FIRST YEAR WOMEN—Receiving Laundry Instruction

A Student's Difficulty

If I hold her hand,
She thinks I'm bold;
If I don't,
She thinks I'm mighty cold.
If I mess her hair,
She calls her Mother;
If I don't,
She calls me brother.
So—what's a feller gonna do?

If I try to kiss her,
It's, no you don't,
If not,
She'll entice me, fear I won't;
If I tease her,
She starts to cry,
If not,
It's here's your hat, goodbye.
So—what's a feller gonna do?

Another One On the Ford

They met by chance in the High Street.
" 'Ello Bill," said the cheery one. "Got a new job, I 'ear, drivin' a Ford car, eh?"
Bill looked fearfully about him, "Yus," he whispered hoarsely, "but for heaven's sake don't give me away to the missus, or it would break 'er 'eart. She thinks I'm a pianist in a gamblin' 'ell."

* * * *

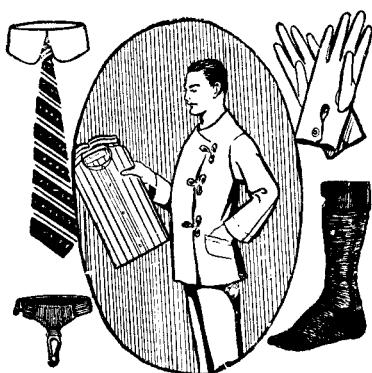
A Surprise in Store

They were discussing the victim of a nasty accident.

"Yes, poor chap," said Sam Wiggett " 'e's still unconscious, they tell me."

"Is 'e indeed?" murmured Joe sympathetically. "The poor fellow don't know 'e's 'urt yet, then."

The Men's Wear Store



THIS IS A STORE OF

GOOD SERVICE

Nowadays retailing is getting to be pretty much a case of service. People want things on the basis of "I want what I want when I want it."

And they get it here. We've never made a promise we couldn't keep, and we've never been asked to promise anything we couldn't do.

RIGHT NOW WE PROMISE YOU the most interesting display of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Furnishings in our history. And we hope we shall be allowed to show it to you.

C. M. SAUNDERS

PHONE 78

OLDS, ALBERTA



IDEA - DESIGN - ART WORK AND THE
ENGRAVING OF FINE CUTS

THE HICKS ENGRAVING CO., LTD.
SECOND AVENUE WEST CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE FIELD DAY

That the O.S.A. is not an institution specializing merely in the mental development of its students was exhibited at the Annual Field Day held on the campus during the first part of the term.

Fortunately the weather man overcame a very difficult weather problem facing the promoters of the Field Day by setting aside one fine day out of a host of bad ones. The committee in charge, having its plans ready, jumped at the opportunity thus afforded, and set out to have a programme of real field events unsurpassed in the history of the school.

The short period of notice given the contenders was perhaps a handicap, but the spirit of friendly sportsmanlike competition with which they entered into the various contests was the means by which the day was made so successful. It is this spirit that the school wishes to keep ever present in the hearts of its students.

Although no world records were broken, the real purpose of the Field Day, that is, of stimulating the desire for healthy, manly sport, was accomplished.

The winners were as follows:

Women

50 yd. dash: 1st, Miss Nelson; 2nd, Miss Kingsep; 3rd, Miss Bentz.

Half-mile walk: 1st, Miss Murray; 2nd, Miss Bentz; 3rd, Miss Strachota.

Nail driving contest: 1st, Miss Strachota; 2nd, Miss Kingsep; 3rd, Miss Stephenson.

Kicking football: 1st, Miss Bjorgum; 2nd, Miss Stephenson; 3rd, Miss Murray.

Obstacle race: 1st, Miss Kingsep; 2nd, Miss Murray; 3rd, Miss Nelson.

High jump: 1st, Miss Bentz; 2nd, Miss Murray; 3rd, Miss Doan.

Potato race: Team consisting of Misses Nelson, Bentz, Kingsep and Hogan.

Three-legged race: Team consisting of Misses Kaiser and Nelson.

Men

100 yd. dash: 1st, E. Lewis; 2nd, J. Niznik; 3rd, C. Doan.

220 yd. dash: 1st, E. Lewis; 2nd, C. Doan; 3rd, L. Walker.

440 yd. dash: 1st, K. Samis; 2nd, H. Wood; 3rd, W. Dick.

High jump: 1st, R. Reeves; 2nd, R. Whiteside; 3rd, L. Bateman.

Shotput: 1st, A. Buckley; 2nd, E. Lesher; 3rd, E. Lewis.

Pole vault: 1st, K. Samis; 2nd, E. Lewis; 3rd, R. Whiteside.

Walking race: 1st, T. Nance; 2nd, J. Westra; 3rd, Ralph Whiteside.

Sack race: 1st, J. Niznik; 2nd, L. Bateman; 3rd, W. Pethybridge.

Relay race: 1st, Second Years; 2nd, Two in Ones; 3rd, First Years.

Horse and rider tournament: Ralph Whiteside and E. Lewis (1st); C. Soderberg and G. Strachota (2nd).

Point winner among the women was Miss Murray; among the men, E. Lewis. The Second Year class won the day on points by a small margin.

It was at a meeting of the Students' Council, and a certain young reprobate was brought before the awe-inspiring assembly. "Did the offender offer any resistance?" asked the chairman.

"Only half a dollar," replied Mr. McAllister, "and I wouldn't look at it."

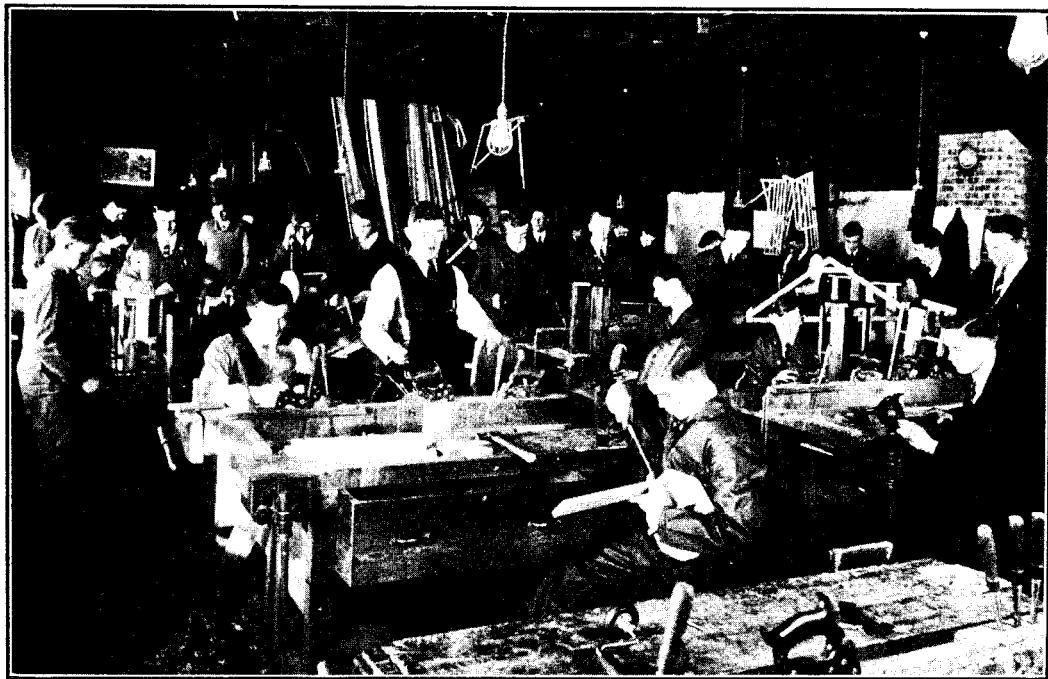
THE O.S.A. DICTIONARY

Andy—Meaning coo-mon.
 Baeteria—Tiny bugs.
 Bankrupt—State of being devoid of currency.
 Bib—Freshie's vest.
 Blizzard—See Chinook.
 Britishers—Dangerous microbes; should be stored in silo (see silo).
 Bulletin Board—Daily fatigue.
 Cafe—Place to empty pockets.
 Cash—Perishable coin.
 Chinook—O.S.A. weekly wash.
 Cheque—Remembrance from Old Man.
 Classroom—Place wherein to absorb knowledge from atmosphere.
 Censor—A huge person, not Scotch because must see jokes.
 Dairy—A place wherein cream is made dizzy by rotation.
 Dance—A combination of hop, step and jump to music on waxed floor.
 Debating—Sounds caused by the escape of hot air.
 Ditch—Place for discarded beaux.
 Dorm—Chicken coop.
 Engagement—Two fools in partnership.
 Exam—Putting what's in your head on foolscap.
 Fountain Pen—Much like a pewter squirt.
 Gate—Gap in fence where parking seems to be allowed.
 Ink—Blue dye used for soiling foolscap.
 Imagination—Most pronounced element present at exams.
 Instructors—Good people carrying wholesale stock of knowledge.
 Irrigation—Process of making land muddy.
 Laundry—What you get back from the Chinks.
 Marks—Something that is always deficient in quantity.

Mathematics—Indigestible figures.
 Magazine—“Rogues Gallery.”
 Notes—A valuable asset.
 Office—Workshop of the stenographers.
 Orchestra—Imitation of iron-scraping machine.
 Overcoat—Epidermis.
 Porch—Construction on sides or end of house for purpose of casting shade.
 Road—Ask Len.
 Room Seven—Sanctuary of the Students' Council.
 Sophomores—Organisms found taking the Second Year.
 Silo—Where Britishers seem to spend most of their time.
 Study—A curious phenomena present at the O.S.A.
 Third Years—Strange creatures that may often be found studying.
 O.S.A.—The best place on earth.

APPENDIX

Blacksmith Shop—Sweat parlor.
 Camouflage—Artificial coloring.
 Chemistry Instructor— $Y_2 A_{11} U_3 C_9 H_4$
 Cosmopolitan—Two-in-One.
 Dream—A real brain wave.
 Feed Rations—Menu for intellectual O.S.A. cows.
 Glad Hand—Opposite of “boot.”
 Inspiration—Sudden knowledge produced in a vacuum.
 Long Hairs—Absolute evidence.
 Rouge—Substance found on coat sleeve.
 Saxophone—Machine for developing goo-goo-eyes.
 Sense—Bi-product of horse.
 Static—Gazoo.
 Purse—A small sack generally full of emptiness. —E.M. and C.N.



FIRST YEAR MEN- At Carpentry Work

Fred B.: "Do you know why the Scotch wore kilts, Mac?"

McDonald: "No, I don't, why was it?"

Fred B.: "Because they could not get their feet down the pant legs."

* * * *

Mr. Grisdale: "Taylor, I have an idea my stenographer is in love, her typing this past week has been appalling."

Taylor: "Thank you sir, you've kind of cheered me up by saying that."

* * * *

Walker: "Why was it that there were no donkeys raised in Scotland?"

McAllister: "Because the Scotch eat all the oats."

The Other Ark

"Now," said the school teacher, "we all know about Noah's ark. Can any little boy or girl tell me of another Ark?"

"Yes, Miss," came a squeaky voice from a back form. "Ark the 'Erald Angels Sing."

* * * *

I think the floor is wonderful,
Said he in manner sweet;
That's your mistake, the girl replied,
You're dancing on my feet.

* * * *

"That's a wise bit o' fish, Ma'am," said the salesman persuasively. "Best 'ome cured."

The thin lipped female sniffed contemptuously. "Is it hinded?" she said with severity. "Then just you take it away and give me one what ain't been ill."

INITIATION

At the appointed hour the bell rang. The meek and unsuspecting freshies dressed in the regalia of initiation were trapped in their respective classrooms.

The committee had done their work thoroughly and well. Tie ropes and blind folds had been prepared and were now put into practical use. The bewildered freshies were soon helpless and tied to the long draw rope taken from the barn for the purpose. The Sophomores respecting the feelings of their victims and desiring to spare them as much misery as possible, carried things out with great promptitude. The order to march was given and the helpless captives were paraded to the school and down into the basement. Here a sumptuous repast was awaiting them in the preparation of which great care had been taken; an effort had been made to vary the everyday menu of boarding house diet. The cooks chosen with great care by the committee, had excelled themselves on this occasion, and tasty, savory dishes were in order. The main course, consisting of well cooked oatmeal porridge, garnished with sauce of aloe, macaroni, Italian style, made delicious by the addition of a quantity of Castor Oil.

The Sophomores with great glee and willingness officiated at this banquet. The liberality of this banquet might be likened unto the parable of the loaves and fishes, for afterwards did Professor Moe perform the duties of his office and collect much food left over by the guests of this occasion.

With a good meal tucked away they were ready for further entertainment. Passing through the door of the banquet room which was room (five), they proceeded to the campus, much to the amusement of the

bobbed haired sex, who were much in evidence. As one sheep will follow another did these helpless lambs march after each other and follow their leader through the front door into the hall of their sheepfold. Their return was heralded by the noise as heard from primitive barbarous musical instruments above. The clashing of sticks, tins, shins and other parts of the freshmen were heard, the howls of the victims, the yells of the Sophomores and the comments of the special class added to the din and confusion in the hall. The boots of the freshmen were then removed in order to keep the hall in a most respectable condition as possible and also to allow the freshmen to become acquainted with the nooks and crannies and out of the way places in the school in search of their lost boots and shoes. The bands and blindfolds of the freshmen were then removed and a light lunch of apples provided. This concluded the initiation of the freshmen of 1926.

To most people the time honored custom of initiation may seem nothing but wild horse play on the part of the Sophomores, taken out upon the freshmen. But it has a value and has something behind it other than the fun afforded from it to both the freshmen and Sophomores. It strengthens the bonds of friendship and brings out a spirit of co-operation among the freshmen and stimulates the friendship, sportsmanship and goodwill among the student body as a whole.

The success of a school term depends wholly upon the conduct of the student body. If the bonds of friendship are securely tied and we have the spirit of good fellowship and goodwill behind us, we can be assured of the outcome of the school

term. Goodwill, friendship and sportsmanship stand for greater things. Back of them are honesty, industry and reputation, the main essentials that go towards the making of character, which is the essential of a successful life.

In its modest way initiation contributes its share toward that end. —L.S.G.

THE FRESHETTES INITIATION

After two weeks of wondering suspense, the Freshette's initiation arrived. Green ribbons, peanuts and carrots flourished in abundance. A ponderous chain of earings composed of peanuts, suspended from each ear to the waist being tied at the end with green ribbon, seemingly carried out the color scheme, with carrots attached to green ribbons.

As a suggestion, it may be advisable for next year's initiation to substitute parsnips for carrots, as the Dorm. bill for the latter would be considerably reduced, considering that it took three carrots per day to supply each freshette.

However, the stern Sophomores enforced the regulations! All Freshettes had to don clothes back to front; wear odd stockings, gaily trimmed with green ribbon at the ankles, and in addition, part the hair in the middle and plaster same down behind the ears.

Owing to the fact that the "boyish bob" was in vogue this latter stipulation did not bother many of the newcomers. However, those who had long locks, had to part and braid them, tying each braid with green ribbon.

Humbly attired in these quaint decorations, many a desperate look was bestowed on the laughing Sophomores, as each Freshette meekly bowed and passed on.

After three days of this torture, the hearts of the Sophomores were softened, and the Freshettes were allowed to return to their normal garb, and they lived happily ever after. —G.N.

THE EGGS AT OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Omelettes and one-eyed eggs;
Eggs with feathers, eyes and legs;
Eggs as tough as Brooklyn yeggs,
Defeat 'em.

Married eggs and eggs unwed;
Eggs whose mothers long are dead;
Columbus stood one on his head,
Deplete 'em.

Some are round and some are long;
Some are weak and some are strong;
I'm satisfied they're all quite wrong.
Delete 'em.

Smiling eggs and eggs irate;
Eggs of spirit, eggs sedate;
Eggs that just won't sit up straight.
Secrete 'em.

Eggs incarnate, eggs supreme;
Eggs as thin as Foster's cream;
EGGS !! I see in every dream,
Yet still we eat 'em.

Mr. Grisdale, introducing a freshie to Mr. Weir: "This is one of your tutors."

Freshie, a second later: "Well sir, and why doesn't he toot?"

* * * *

It was during breakfast. "Mummy," said little Nora, "my egg's bad."

"Nonsense, darling," replied her mother, whose thoughts were elsewhere. "Eat it up."

There was silence for a few minutes; then the little girl spoke again. "Mummy," she asked plaintively, "must I eat the beak, too?"

* * * *

Mr. Churchill: "Jean, what is a circle?"
Jean: "It's a figure enclosed by a curved straight line."

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Herald Building

::

Calgary, Alberta



SECOND YEAR WOMEN Receiving Instruction in Dairying

LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS FOR EVERYBODY

It is very unlucky to lose either 13,013 dollars or 13 cents.

A board marked "dynamite" is a sign of danger.

One cannot do Maths on Friday. (Incidentally, the same applies to Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday).

If you avoid passing under a ladder and a ton of bricks fall on you, it is a sign that your luck is out.

If your neighbor at dinner spills the salt, and in tossing some over her shoulder she deposits most of it in your right eye, then you're unlucky.

If a black cat with thirteen tails chases thirteen pink elephants across your path, you're going to be very unlucky.

Proof Positive

He was in a high fever and from time to time he rambled in his speech. "Oh, I'm dead! I'm in Heaven!" he moaned deliriously.

"There, there, Henry dear," said his devoted wife, reassuringly. "Keep calm. You know I wouldn't be with you if you were in Heaven."

* * * *

Buckley: "Who was the new girl I saw you with last night?"

McAllister: "That wasn't a new girl at all; it was the old one painted over again."

* * * *

Mr. Churchill, in history class: "Roy, how old was Elizabeth?"

Roy (dreamily): "Sixteen last month, sir."

Give the Boys and Girls of the Farm A Chance

□ □ □

SEND THEM TO

ALBERTA SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

AT

OLDS, CLARESHOLM *and* VERMILION

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FREE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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No Entrance Requirements—Minimum Age 16

Dormitory accommodation for girls, and accommodation in private homes for boys. All at reasonable rates.

HON. GEO. HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture

H. A. CRAIG, Deputy Minister and Supt. of Agricultural Schools



SECOND YEAR MEN At Work in the Blacksmith's Shop

On the Farm

The British boys are now in full swing with their work on the farm. With Mr. Erickson as instructor and with examinations in view, they are making steady progress. As there are prohibitions and commandments in every class of work, there are also ten commandments which should be remembered in the cow barns or out upon the prairie—they run as follows:

1. Thou shalt not be late—unless thou hast a full purse.
2. Thou shalt not work too hard—remember, they also serve, who only stand and wait.
3. Thou shalt not chew silo—or thou wilt reek.
4. Thou shalt not loiter by the Dormitory—unless thou hast an attraction.

5. Thou shalt not leave the harness on the horses—unless thou art in a hurry for dinner.

6. Thou shalt not argue with Mr. Erickson—unless thou hast a pitchfork handy.

7. Thou shalt not jump fences when driving a tractor—unless the gates are closed.

8. Thou shalt not tease the bull—unless thou art behind the door.

9. Thou shalt not stay away from work—unless a meeting calleth thee.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's overalls, nor his fork, nor his broom, nor his team and wagon—unless thou art short of same, then, help thyself.

Exasperated instructor to freshie: "I'll have nothing but silence from you, and very little of that."

Edmonton Spring Show

April 5th to 10th, 1926



The Finest Fat Stock Show in Western Canada, including the famous CHILDREN'S CALF FEEDING COMPETITIONS.

Splendid Show Horse Classes. Good Programme.

Stampede features by "Strawberry Red" Wall and the Welsh Boys, of Vancouver.



EDMONTON EXHIBITION—JULY 12-17

Watch the newspapers for announcements from time to time of the MAMMOTH CELEBRATION being prepared to celebrate the coming-of-age of the city of Edmonton and the Province of Alberta

SEEDS!

SEEDS!

SEEDS!

Steele, Briggs 1926 Annual Catalogue

Our Catalogue for 1926 is brighter and better than ever before. We offer novelties in Sweet Peas, Gladioli and Dahlias in addition to our usual full line of the choicest Field and Garden Seeds.

This book of 88 pages tells all about our proved and tested

SELECTED QUALITY SEEDS FOR THE WEST

For upwards of 53 years we have endeavored to render the best possible seed service. We early realized the vital importance to the planter of perfectly sound stocks and have enlisted every factor that scientific knowledge, experience and skill provides with testing plants, field trial grounds and machinery to render complete our process of discrimination and provide the indispensable factor in planting—dependable seeds.

A postcard to our Regina house will place your name on our mailing list for a copy of our 1926 Annual, now ready.

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.**

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

To the long list of student activities at the School of Agriculture has been added that of Amateur Theatricals. To Mr. Weir goes much credit for the exceptional training and the careful interpretation of the character parts in the play, as presented by the troupe of actors. Through his management a very profitable activity has been added to the School life at the O.S.A.

On Friday evening, February 19th, a two act comedy, entitled "Mr. Bob," was presented to a packed auditorium. This play, written by Rachel E. Baker, centers around amusing incidents connected with Mr. Bob, who is in reality Marian Bryant, a girl friend of Katherine. Rogers, as Miss Bryant was called "Bob" by her college chums.

Understanding M

Bob and her intense excitement over a boat race were exceptionally well portrayed.

The part of Mr. Brown, the law clerk, as presented by Mr. Yauch, gave much opportunity for displays of nervousness, disgust and dignity, all of which Mr. Yauch carried off to the satisfaction of everyone. Philip Roysen was delightfully interpreted by Mr. Evans and his indignity over the hoax played on him as to the true personality of Mr. Bob, was only equalled by his presentation of the bored sportsman at the boat race.

Miss Burns, as Patty, the maid, and Mr. Norman in the role of Jenkins, the butler, kept the audience in paroxysms of mirth. Their acting, whether in depicting love-

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OLDS, ALBERTA

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

By MISS J. MacMILLAN

(Director of Women's Home Service Bureau)

Breakfast in time to catch the 8:15 train does not sound like a good time at which to discuss this subject, and yet it was on one such occasion that the subject was brought up.

It transpired during my talk with my hostess, that in the district I was visiting, the reason that they did not have one form of club work, was because of the difficulty of getting a supervisor. As this information was given to me, I thought it so funny that the person making this remark, seemed to me to be so well fitted for that very position.

My friend then went on to explain to me, the duties of a supervisor; and evidently that officer was to carry the whole responsibility of the work and moral of the club. I listened in astonishment as the duties were enumerated, and I must say that under the conditions laid down, I would very much dislike being a member of a club under such a supervisor.

After I heard all the qualifications of a supervisor stated, I said that my ideas and understanding of the work of a supervisor were entirely different; and would probably not be acceptable to many people. In any case the subject has two sides to it and it is worth our while to give it some thought.

The success of a club depends on two things—the loyalty of the members to their officers, club work and ideals; and the attitude of the supervisor towards these.

If a club is needed, and is formed to meet a need it has got a sound basis. If a club is formed merely in opposition to something already in existence, and is not needed, the members are inviting failure with both hands.

In a case where a club is felt to be needed, those feeling the need look around for the necessary help. Where a supervisor is wanted it is important to get the right person, whether they be a man or a woman.

A club is formed for the purpose of:

1. Meeting the immediate need.
2. The members must be trained so that they can conduct a meeting properly.
3. Officers must be appointed; and if none of those wanting to form the club, have had experience in such work, they should consult some person who thoroughly understands such procedure, even if they are not suited to give any other help.

If you consult the person whom you want as supervisor, well and good, but such a person is not always informed on technical procedure; in such a case get an outsider to start the business part, but have the person you want as supervisor present at the meeting. Once the club is formed let the members proceed to appoint their supervisor.

If I was going to work under a supervisor, I would like that person to be endowed with unlimited human sympathy, with a sense of humor and an appreciation of fun, with a respect for law and order in the essential things of life; and for whom the members have respect and love. If the supervisor has time and thought to go on hikes, etc., it will be a pleasure for all, but if the supervisor is a busy person (the busy people usually have time to help others) who cannot do so, then everything should be discussed and planned at the regular meetings; and if the supervisor has done his or

(Continued on page 87)

A Producers' Organization to Safeguard Producers' Interests

The Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Limited

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

(Continued from page eighty five)

her part, then the work will be properly carried through whether they are present or not. As a matter of fact, it will be done better in the supervisor's absence, if that person cannot be there for a good reason. If the reason is a frivolous and trifling one, and cannot command the respect of the club members, then the supervisor had better resign.

There are some things which are essential for the successful carrying on of any organization work.

1. Be punctual--we waste a lot of valuable time by being late at the beginning of a meeting. Start at the time the meeting is planned for. Have any extra time at the end of the meeting for discussion, making plans, or for a social hour.

2. Every member should be responsible for something, however small that thing may be. It is not right to leave everything to the officers. If we look after our own part of the work we will have less time in which to criticise others.

3. Strict attention should be paid to the business on hand, whispering and talking during business, should be made bad form. If you have anything to say about the matter under discussion, say it so that all can hear.

There are many things that most of us only learn by experience; and some of us won't even learn in that hard school. What do you think of people of that type? Would you like to be one of them?

We are all, young and old, interested in the boys' and girls' club work. It can be so helpful in every way. By such work we train ourselves in the best methods of conducting business of whatever kind it may be. We bring out the latent qualities which we all possess, but sometimes do not cultivate. After all, we should endeavor to be good citizens, one and all, also like, and have a good time.

I think we help ourselves and others most when we have a cheerful outlook on life. A bright and sunny disposition will always help us to make good at the difficult places.

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If by careful economy you can save money, you have taken a long step toward contentment.

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Special Digester Tanker fed hogs ship well with small shrinkage. While in no wise a medicine it so fortifies and strengthens the system against attacks of disease germs that Special Digester Tankage fed hogs are always healthy hogs.

HOW DO YOU FEED IT? SPECIAL DIGESTER TANKAGE is not a complete feed. It should be fed with grain or forage crops.

START TO FEED IT GRADUALLY. Best feeders start with one-quarter pound Special Digester Tankage per head per day for hogs of 100 pounds weight. (Under that weight decrease in proportion). Gradually increase the Special Digester Tankage up to one-half pound per day.

Write us for further particulars regarding feeding

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Courageous and loving, and kind to man,
Who does her best whenever she can;
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Who comforts in trouble, and eases in pain,
Considerate and thoughtful, yet not too
wise.

Who turns from all gossip, scandal and lies,
Who never will hear a person run down,
If that person's not there to hold her own.
A methodical give easy to please,
Who always is ready and willing to tease;
A virtuous girl—to a certain degree,
Yet as brimful of mischief as ever could be,
Is the sort of a girl I'd like to see.

A girl who owns just a short fiery spark,
That kindles, then dies like a light in the
dark;
One who will smile when all will go wrong,
Who'll comfort your heart with a right
merry song;
A girl who sometimes has faults, yet will
always them own,
For a real perfect girl has never been
known.
A girl who keeps her home clean and sweet
Yet always finds time to keep herself neat;
A kind, loving girl, gentle and true,
Of girls like this we have but very few;
A girl who always to children is kind,
That's the type of girl I should like to find.

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I serve the living, and not the dead,
With the best of leather, wax, nails and thread;
A good many patients have come to my door,
Worn out, run down, and feeling quite sore;
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Olds, Alta.

JUST WATCH YOURSELF GO BY

What's the use of taking stock
In all those tales we hear?
Why rip the lining out of Jones
And make Smith look so queer?
You cannot always tell, my boy,
It may be all a lie;
So just step round behind some tree
And watch yourself go by.

You'll find some things look different
And crooked paths look straight,
That Smith is not the only man
Who sometimes gets home late.
Perhaps your wife's own husband
Sometimes goes all awry;
So just step round behind some tree
And watch yourself go by.

In business, as in pleasure
And in the social life.
It doesn't pay to speculate
Or let your thoughts run rife,
Just try to think the best of those
Who in your pahway lie,
So just step round behind some tree
And watch yourself go by.

* * * *

Thrice Bitten

"'Ad any bites?" asked the friendly
passer-by of the disconsolated angler.

"Aye," replied the latter. "One mosquito
and a couple of gnats."

Mr. Yauch: "What is adhesion, Walker?"
Walker: "Lindley sticking around the
Farm Dorm."

* * * *

Marrying for Money

Little Sheila came into the drawing room
where her mother was sitting. "Mummy,"
she said seriously, "I want to marry Bobby."

"Do you, darling," said her tactful
mother. "When?"

"Tomorrow, Mummy," said Sheila. "His
uncle has just given him 50c."

UNADORNED TRUTHS

1—When a plumber makes a mistake, he
charges twice for it.

2—When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is
just what he wanted, because he has the
chance to try the case all over again.

3—When a carpenter makes a mistake,
it is just what he expected.

4—When a judge makes a mistake, it
becomes the law of the land.

5—When a doctor makes a mistake, he
buries it.

6—When a preacher makes a mistake,
nobody knows the difference.

7—When an instructor makes a mistake,
he argues about it.

8—When our EDITOR makes a mistake
—WELL! WELL!

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O.S.A. STUDENTS, 1925-26

FIRST YEAR GIRLS

Name	Address
Beath, Euphemia J.	Delia
Bentz, Alice K.	Olds
Bjorgum, Myrtle	Kingman
Borgel, Louise M.	Strome
Burns, Fanny D.	Red Deer
Craddock, Gladys L.	Carbon
Craddock, Mildred	Carbon
Davidson, Alice M.	Rainier
Doan, Ruth S.	Penhold
Dodge, Ida E.	Leslieville
Edgley, Ruby G.	Delia
Eikerman, Marguerite	Duhamel
Garrison, Elizabeth	Olds
Grant, Helen	Olds
Hooper, Ruth O.	Olds
Humphries, Helen R.	Elonora
Koot, Adie	Eckville
Lee, Anna	Calgary
Lee, Betty	Calgary
Meyer, Margaret	Myleen
Murray, Jean	Killam
Quantz, Minnie R.	Innisfail
Richards, Margaret	Red Deer
Riste, Ingrid	Iddesleigh
Rollins, Mildred	Olds
Stephenson, Helga	Markerville
Stickland, Dorothy M.	Red Deer
Sundlie, Nellie	Ryley
Wottke, Mabel	Red Deer

FIRST YEAR MEN

Bird, John	Innisfail
Blair, Chas. E.	Red Deer
Crawford, John	Galahad
Crawford, William	Crossfield
Crow, Thos. A.	Dalroy
Cuthbert, Howard	Coronation
*Dabelin, Jos.	Airdrie
Davidson, Roy W.	Rainier
Doan, Clifford L.	Penhold
Dowell, Myron L.	Trochu
Edgley, Gordon	Delia
Ekiss, Freeland M.	Hanna
Evans, Ellwood	Acme
Evans, Robt.	Acme
Fleshman, Dean	Fenn
Galleberg, Clarence	Big Valley
Hosegood, Percy L.	Didsbury
Houghton, J. Clark	Red Deer
Johnson, Arthur W.	Delacour
Johnson, W. C.	Clive
King, Karl W.	Delia
Kirkwood, F. T.	Botha
Kirkwood, W. M.	Botha
Knudsen, A. T.	Olds
Lawson, R. Bruce	Vancouver
Leeson, Verne J.	Cassils
Lesher, Elmer E.	Clive
Loades, Leonard	Viking
Lokier, W. R.	Medicine Hat
Long, John L.	Gadsby
Mark, A. Frank	Evergreen
Meldrum, Harry	Clive
Morris, Ivan	Lacombe
Morris, Melvin	Lacombe

Name	Address
Moeson, Lawrence	Wetaskiwin
Moeson, Lovell	Wetaskiwin
Muller, B. J. E. C.	Olds
Murray, J. D. Ferguson	Castor
Niznik, John S.	Cassils
Park, John	Radway Centre
*Paton, Jas.	Olds
Patterson, Miller J.	Delia
Paxton, John	Calgary
Pethbridge, W. R.	Tees
Reeves, Ralph	Lougheed
Rice, Wm.	Clive
Richards, Owen	Red Deer
Ruark, Miles	Ensign
Sharpe, Jos. T.	Didsbury
Soderberg, F. C.	Calgary
Stordahl, Walter	Bawlf
Strachota, Gregory W.	Killam
Thornton, Victor B.	Alix
Waldroff, Edward W.	Cereal
Wallbank, Armitage	Halladay
Whiteside, Ralph	Stettler
*Whiteside, Richard W.	Penhold
Whitnev, D. G.	Lacombe
Willcock, Roy A.	Cereal
Williams, Wm. C.	Brant

SECOND YEAR GIRLS

Adames, Eileen	Hanna
Churchill, Alberta M.	Olds
*Eikerman, Elsie	Duhamel
Garrow, Helen J.	Brooks
Griffiths, Gwendolyn M.	Aden
Hogan, Luella F.	Oyen
Kaser, Minnie E.	Bittern Lake
Kingsen, Oie	Eckville
Marshall, Rachel A.	Innisfail
Nelson, Grace E.	Perbeck
Rus, Martha	Blackfalds
*Stauffer, Maude	Olds
Strachota, Gertrude H.	Killam

SECOND YEAR MEN

Bennett, Fred	Lathom
Bergum, Roy	Sedgewick
Bjorgum, Elvin	Kingman
Brown, Chas. S.	Didsbury
Crowley, G.	Gleichen
Campbell, Matthew S.	Consort
Cowie, W. J.	Olds
Crow, Robt. J.	Dalroy
Cunningham, Robt.	Tees
Dick, W. Robert	Calgary
Fawcett, Geo. G.	Consort
Finkenhagen, Marshall	Dalroy
Gilpin, R. Ridgeway	Viking
Gould, Matthew A.	Consort
Grose, Gordon S.	Clive
Hagstrom, Helmer	Gwynne
Hall, Robt. V.	Lacombe
Haugen, Reuben	Meeting Creek
Hawken, Thorne	Olds
Heie, Olaf	Kingman
Hill, Freeman	Whitford
Honey, Lyle K.	Didsbury

Name	Address	Name	Address
Hutchinson, Alex	Duhamel	Bateman, Leon W.	Vulcan
Hutchison, Wm.	Camrose	*Butler, Clive L.	Claresholm
Johnson, Robt. W.	Spruce Grove	Cooper, Leonard S.	Olds
Lehane, Jos.	Lehane	Cram, Wm. W.	Edmonton
Lewis, Ernest R.	Calgary	Graham, Stewart S.	Rainier
Lewis, Percy	Lacombe	Holloway, Sydney	Hanna
Lindley, Victor	Springdale	Keller, Clinton C.	Cayley
*Logan, Howard	Tofield	McQuarrie, Jas. G.	Westlock
Marr, Wallace E.	Millet	Newcom, Robt.	Pollockville
Morrisroe, Jos.	Red Deer	Parker, Jas. T.	Olds
McAllister, Erin	Eldorena	*Simpson, Ward N.	Bassano
McDonald, Preston	Mirror	Tyson, Ernest G.	Stavely
McKellar, D. Arthur	Islay	Wetmiller, John A.	Lathom
*McLeod, Chas. A.	Bassano		
Nance, Theodore	Irricana		
Neilsen, Martin	Calgary		
Newsham, Luther	Innisfail		
Norris, Ernest	Castor		
Ochs, Ernest	Morningside		
Ogilvie, Patrick J.	Ponoka		
Oke, Harold E.	Hanna		
Peck, David A.	Oyen		
Robinson, Chas. C.	Innisfail		
Samis, Kenneth G.	Olds		
Smeltzer, Frank J.	Strathcona		
*Stauffer, Shannon	Olds		
*Stauffer, Sherman	Olds		
Taylor, Velmer	Grand Prairie		
Walker, Lawrence S.	Olds		
Watson, Duncan K.	Coronation		
Webster, Donald M.	Airdrie		
Westra, John K.	Lougheed		
Wood, Harry	Carstairs		

THIRD YEAR

Gilchrist, Jean M. Maple Creek, Sask.
Welsh, Muriel Olds

*These students left before the end of the term for various reasons.

SPECIAL CLASS

Bee, S. A.	Frodingham, Linc., England
Breese, T. W.	Birmingham, England
Charlton, Jas.	Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland
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